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## EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER - - - EDITOR

### CONTENTS

POEM: "A Misty Interlude." By Caroline Reynolds.....Cover	
EDITORIALS: "Literary Piracy Extraordinary"—"How to Achieve Greatness"—"Anti-Suffragists Not Convincing"—"Will Patch Up the Old Ship"—"When the Golden Rule Has Vogue"—"Logic and Universal Suffrage".....	1-2
GRAPHITES.....	2-3
GRAPHICALITIES.....	3
FROM THE GOLDEN GATE. By R. H. C.....	3
AT THE WORKING BOYS' CLUB. By Penelope Ross.....	4
NEW YORK LETTER: "Chevalier's Hit as 'Daddy Du-fard.'" By Anne Page.....	4-5
A SEPTET OF NATURE POEMS. By Oliver Percival.....	5
BY THE WAY.....	5-6
BOOKS REVIEWED: "The Man and the Dragon"—"Jim Hands"—"Old Mother West Wind".....	7
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. By Blanche Rogers Lott.....	8
ART AND ARTISTS. By Everett C. Maxwell.....	9
PERSONAL AND SOCIAL. By Ruth Burke.....	10-11
DRAMA: "The Fox"—A Plagiarism. By S. T. C.—"The Dollar Princess"—"The Lottery Man"—"The Beauty Spot"—Pleasing Bill at the Orpheum—Entertainment at the Los Angeles—Offerings for Next Week—Asides.....	12-13-14-15
STOCKS, BONDS, FINANCE.....	16



### LITERARY PIRACY EXTRAORDINARY

WHAT is easily the most flagrant case of "brains-borrowing" noted since George V. Hobart appropriated and passed off as his own stanza after stanza of a humorous poem he had taken from a creation by George Ade, ten years or so ago, is the astonishing, because so incredibly stupid, "lifting" of a plot, characters, dialogue and situations by Lee Arthur, whose alleged play, "The Fox," is being given local presentation this week at the Burbank Theater. That Mr. Morosco, the director and lessee of this popular house of amusement has been grossly imposed upon is evident. He acquired an interest in the play and staged it at great expense, believing it to be the original and lawful product of its putative creator.

Reference to the dramatic columns of The Graphic of this issue will show that Mr. Arthur is indebted to Mr. Harold McGrath for all the vital qualities contained in "The Fox." Mr. McGrath's story, printed four years ago in a magazine, since defunct, was called "The Revolt of Caliban," and later appeared in book form bearing the title, "The Best Man." A careful comparison of the story with the play reveals remarkable duplicity on the part of the plagiarist—to give the purloiner a mild designation. Beyond introducing several new characters that add nothing to the plot, but rather tend to cheapen it, the play has been taken in its entirety from the McGrath novelette without a by your leave, without a bit of credit. It is the most barefaced steal of another man's brains we have come across in years.

That Mr. Morosco will either withdraw the play or make arrangements with the real author to continue it, under proper royalties, is the natural conclusion. That he will not let his well-established reputation for honorable dealing suffer because of this fiasco, in which he has been shamefully victimized, is certain. How Mr. Arthur expected to maintain his deception stag-

gers credulity. The story writer is well known; he has dramatized more than one of his creations and, besides, his work is all protected by copyright. By this misplaced confidence in the alleged playwright's assertions, Mr. Morosco has become involved in a most unpleasant manner.

Even were there no copyright on the McGrath story, the courts have held that a man's creative work, duly established, is not to be stolen with impunity. This was admirably set forth in a decision by Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of Chicago a decade ago, when an unprincipled publisher sought to pirate Mr. Finley P. Dunn's (Dooley) humorous philosophic essays, originally printed in a Chicago newspaper. Brains have a commercial value in any mart, and especially when they are focussed in literary form should they be protected from the forays of unscrupulous buccaneers of the craft. While our sympathies are extended to Mr. Morosco, we hope justice will be done to Mr. McGrath and penalties in inverse ratio be imposed on the piratical playwright.

### HOW TO ACHIEVE GREATNESS

DANA W. BARTLETT'S address before the City Club on the subject of immigration, seems to be along the right line. He wants Los Angeles to grow up to the million mark without a slum, and he knows that the way to prevent the slum is to scatter the immigrant over the land. But how will the immigrant get the land, the thousands of acres of idle land now in weeds at the door of the city? Land, land everywhere surrounds Los Angeles. All of it is good land or can be made so, easily. But somebody owns it and is holding it out of use. Immigrants have no money to buy land near cities at subdivision prices. Intensified farming, says Mr. Bartlett. True, an acre or two will handsomely support a family if properly cultivated on scientific principles. Five acres to one family would make a million comfortable homes in the environs of Los Angeles, but how shall the idle and waste land reach the families who want to plant and till it? All the land is now held for speculative increase and the people already are being crowded into the city. From \$300 to \$1,000 an acre one must pay to get land anywhere near the city—and, unfortunately, many people are minus the money. "Congestion of population may be avoided by scattering the people, ruralizing the city and urbanizing the country," says Mr. Bartlett. Glorious idea, indeed, but how shall the land and the people meet? That is the problem for Los Angeles to meet now. It is the first problem. When it is solved, people will pour to this country in a never-ending stream. Open the land to the people and Los Angeles would quickly become the greatest city in the world.

### ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS NOT CONVINCING

WE HAVE been measurably impressed by the arguments advanced by our fellow-townswoman, Mrs. George A. Caswell, in opposition to woman suffrage. As president of the Southern California Association, protesting against the extension of the franchise, Mrs. Caswell appeared before the senate judiciary committee at Sacramento this week, and told why the proposed constitutional amendment, giving the franchise to women, should be reported adversely. But while impressed, we are not convinced, and still hold that Mrs. Caswell and her associated antis are pursuing a mistaken, although, undoubtedly, wholly sincere course.

We fail to see wherein the right of suffrage "would rob the great body of the sex of privileges, 'written and unwritten,' which they now enjoy." Presumably, these "privileges" are to pay taxes without having a voice in the manner of their distribution; to submit to the dictation of their lawfully elected officials with uncomplaining cheerfulness; to remain at home while the balloting is in progress the while the enfranchised male is neglecting his business to cast his vote. We know this must be true since the argument is made that the woman who votes must necessarily neglect her household duties.

"Suffrage," says Mrs. Caswell, "is a matter of expediency, not a right." Whose expedient is it? Man made or woman made? If we are ever to be a true democracy the franchise cannot be discriminately allotted. It is further stated, "The ballot is the ballot. It cannot accomplish in the hands of women what it cannot do in the hands of men." This is a trifle vague. We are very sure the ballot will not, rather than cannot, be voted en bloc, by purchased women in the notorious manner the privileged other sex has recorded its vote time and again to the shame of the republic. Mrs. Caswell argues that "only a few women" desire suffrage. If that is true, why the objection to a test vote, which the submission of a constitutional amendment will entail?

Surely, Mrs. Caswell and her associates are unduly alarmed. They will not be compelled to vote, in case California extends the right of suffrage to the gentler sex, any more than the male kind is impelled to the ballot box. As to the argument that it will deprive them of privileges now beneficently conferred by their lords and masters, why worry over this prospective loss? For what they may suffer in this regard their improved political status will yield immeasurable recompense. Woman no longer is a toy, a plaything, a chattel as in the feudal ages. She is man's equal and in many respects his superior, at least, intellectually. Let us treat her as such, politically.

### WILL PATCH UP THE OLD SHIP

MEYER LISSNER'S theory that in order to free California from machine rule it is necessary to combat the machine with a still more powerful one may be good politics, but hardly good sense. That was the idea of Robespierre and Marat, and it didn't seem to have many advantages for the plain people. Of course, one horse can run faster than another, and the stronger machine can destroy the weaker one. But these machines cost human toil and sweat and blood, and the bigger the machine the more they cost. It may be that a reform machine is more ornamental than a railroad machine, but what the people fancy they need is really no machine, and that is what Meyer Lissner seems bent on denying them. One tyrant can kill another tyrant, but what the people want is no tyrant. Like can cure like, but not without setting up like. Shakespeare phrased it:

Take thou some new infection to the eye  
And the rank poison of the old will die.

But who shall save from the new poison? O, Messrs. Lissner, et al., will attend to that. And these are honorable men, of course, of course. So then, for the first time in the world's history, the concentrated power that dethrones the old power is pure and good and benevolent. At last the plain people have found beneficent masters—or are these merely "servants?" That a people can be legislated happy or given freedom is the popular belief of those who are anxious to do the bestowal. Now that the people have kind and beneficent masters—or servants—of course, poverty will be wiped out in California. The vast tracts of land now held idle for speculative reasons will be thrown open to the people. The producers will be given access to the soil. Every man and woman in this state willing to work soon will be given it at remunerative pay. None will have to steal for bread, and the white slave traffic will cease because it will be easy to make a living otherwise.

Naturally, all these things will ensue, or, at



least, be substantially established, else why all the pother? In truth, none of these vital things will ensue; not one of them is even seriously contemplated by the beneficent masters, or servants. But we are going to hear a lot of noise produced by the hammers and tongs of the tinkers. The old rotten ship of private greed and land monopoly, which means human slavery, is about to be patched up by a thousand active law-smiths and jawsmiths.

#### WHEN THE GOLDEN RULE HAS VOGUE

MINISTERS of the gospels who preach that "the poor ye have always with you," are prone to overlook one factor in their dissertations on this comforting text. The pith of this exalted doctrine really is that the poor must always be the other fellows. So long as we are not hungry or in actual want, we can view with complacency a million or more who are. The whole doctrine of government by fraud and violence is for the other fellow. When it hurts us, then it is wrong. Justice sounds good, for the other fellow. For the one it despoils it is injustice and persecution and barbarous. Poverty is a virtue—for the other fellow. John Doe is tolerant of the fact that railroads kill so many a year. That is the necessary cost, he thinks, for the great good the railroads bring to those who are not killed. But John Doe himself would not trade his own life for all the railroads in the world.

With the minimum of displeasure we read of a thousand girls a year in one city sold into white slavery. They are other men's daughters or sisters. Every institution of Christendom is founded upon and maintained by utter disregard of the Golden Rule. We are a bold, brave, free people—with other people's lives and happiness. Who hints that the government should be built upon the golden rule is a "sentimental dreamer," of course, or perhaps a "squeamish coward." What do we care for a human life more or less, when the life is not our own? National prosperity is what we are after, and the other fellow—always the other fellow—must be willing to suffer and die for so lofty a purpose. As for John Doe himself, he would not trade his own life and happiness to have the nation acquire the treasures of Ind. This is to say nothing about the brave gamblers with fate who in all history have risked their own lives for science, discovery or human betterment. That is quite another chapter and has no relation with society's wanton disregard of the Golden Rule.

Voluntary sacrifice is a fine thing, but it is the word "voluntary" that makes it fine. Freely to offer your life for the common good is a thing that always has attracted a certain order of souls which seem to be pretty scarce today. Sacrifice has come to mean the sacrifice of others, of the many for the few. We have ceased to be squeamish—about the other fellow's life or happiness, and our only use for the Golden Rule is as a text for a sermon to explain away its force and meaning. We say that Jesus, and all the other sages who advised the same thing, were weak sentimentalists. Civilization couldn't exist on the basis of the Golden Rule, our ministers of the gospels tell us. The answer to which is, perhaps, that civilization never will exist until society does adopt the golden rule. It has a sort of hypocritical sound, this term "golden rule," and is reminiscent of cant.

Perhaps another name will have to be invented, but the thing itself will remain a bare, matter-of-fact, scientific statement. If the government were based on the idea that no citizen shall be required to do or suffer anything which any other citizen would feel it a hardship to be forced to do, and if every citizen refused to be profited by that which had cost the life or happiness of another, then civilization would begin to dawn, and such manly virtues as bravery, fearlessness and independence would replace the skulking fear and hypocrisy which we all can see clearly and strongly marked in—other people's lives. Of course, John Doe is not a cringing coward, but when he looks over the list of his acquaintances he finds scarcely a single soul (except himself) who does not cringe and bend to a mean and base consideration.

It is argued that the supreme end and aim and

reason of human life is human happiness. That happiness may consist of growth, attainment, wisdom, religion or what not, but the fact cannot be gainsaid that the end of life and civilization is happiness. Yet no one is happy. No one can be happy while others suffer. That is law, fact, science—not sentiment. And none ever will be happy until the whole social scheme is remodelled on the idea that the state shall deport itself to each individual as each individual would be done by. That such an order of society cannot be started today or this day a week, is no reason for denying its utilitarian and scientific nature. That to institute such an order of society would of necessity involve many compromises and half-way measures at first, is no reason for denying the fact that only thus can human happiness be attained. The advent of the Golden Rule into social and civic life may be a long way off, but its realization will not be delayed by an honest and unhypocritical examination of its merits as the summum bonum of human government.

It will arrive, one day. Men will be convinced, ultimately. When it finally comes then human energy will be free to solve problems now undreamed of. The universe is big. There will be many things to save us from ennui long after the era of poverty, crime, fraud and violence has ceased.

#### LOGIC AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

VERMONT'S action in turning down woman suffrage on the question of prohibition is a fit warning to the suffrage agitators. If the enfranchisement of women is to lead to further restrictive measures, then a fair argument against the suffrage may be based on grounds of expediency. It may well be argued that it were better to choose the lesser of two evils. However, on this coast there is no evidence that woman suffrage would result in greater restrictive legislation, and even in Vermont, if the doctrine of natural rights be upheld, not even threatened prohibition can logically be argued against woman's right to vote. This doctrine of natural rights may be a negligible dogma, but when it is so considered the whole scheme of human government by force must fall, and when it falls then surely women will be free to vote. Absolute, un-invasive freedom to the point of not impinging upon another's freedom is, of course, the ideal of human society, under the operation of which prohibition would be impossible and the suffrage universal. Voting never can be discontinued, since that is the only way the people can make known their preferences, and any restriction placed on the ballot would be an invasion of equal freedom. Under the present conditions, when restrictive legislation runs riot through the land and almost everybody has the notion of making other people good and happy by forcing them through his peculiar mold, it may now and then be argued that equal suffrage were inadvisable, but the same never can be upheld on the grounds of pure logic or the doctrine of human rights.

#### GRAPHITES

If a license tax will discourage the bill board nuisance, why won't it discourage all other businesses, and why should the other businesses be discouraged? There is a tax on restaurants, on florists, on dry goods stores, on bakers, butchers, grocers and so on down the list. A tax is a discouragement. The city council at last recognizes that primary-school fact when it proposes to tax the billboards out of existence. Billboards are not needed. The industry is a nuisance. It is only common sense to discourage it by taxation. But why tax the restaurant and the bakery and the bookstore? Do we want to discourage these occupations? Then, too, we tax buildings. The handsomer and more expensive building a man erects in Los Angeles, the more we charge him. The builder benefits the city, increases the value of its real estate, and yet we fine him for doing it. To be consistent, we should offer bonuses for the erection of buildings rather than impose taxes on the builder. This taxation business is really a simple matter. Tax what you want to discourage. Don't tax what you want to encourage. If the vacant lots of the city were taxed at the same rate as the lots on which are ten-story buildings, and the buildings had no taxes to pay,

wouldn't there be a building boom in this town that would last till the city had spread from mountain to sea? The question answers itself. Tax the vacant lots.

That is certainly good work which Dr. Jordan has begun at Stanford in opening a course to study the history of human slaughter and its moral, economic and biological effects upon mankind. However, it will take more than a college course to put a stop to the foolishness of war. The oligarchies of the world know the value of war to themselves and will not give up the idea of men butchering each other by the wholesale at stated intervals, until the men themselves refuse to fight. By killing off the physically brave and strong parts of the population every once in so often, the oligarchies prolong their own tenure of tyranny, for, as a rule, the warrior class of a nation is that class which will not submit to be exploited beyond a certain point. Carnegie's ten million gift for peace is really a body blow to the rule of the people by oligarchies. If we are to have no more war, then exploitation of the many by the few must soon cease.

This wonderful business administration of the national postoffice does not analyze so well as it sounds. It does not appear that any saving has been made in any of the big million dollar contracts. On the contrary, the carrying companies find greater favor under Hitchcock's administration than heretofore. The penalties that used to be collected for non-delivery of mail on time by the railroad have been abandoned and the bonuses have been increased. Examining the postmaster's report, it appears that the great savings in nearly every case have come out of the poor man's pocket. The small suburban contractor, who just about feeds his horses from his mail business and ekes out his living by carrying a few passengers, has been mulcted in every direction of the country. The railway mail clerks, whose salaries average \$900 a year, have had their allowances decreased and their work increased, while 636 of them will be discharged in June, not to be replaced by labor-saving machinery, but to have their work done by the remaining clerks. Letter carriers and postoffice clerks, already worked more than enough, must put in harder and longer hours, and no allowance is made for extra work Sunday. This is the kind of economy that does not recommend itself to the plain people, nor go far toward increasing the waning respect of the plain people for that intangible thing called the government.

According to the New York Sun's description of the dignity and formality that reign within the sacred halls of the supreme court of the United States a lawyer is not permitted to address the begowned dignitaries unless he is garbed in frock coat and black cravat. However, if properly arrayed, a lawyer may stand before that august body and consume hours of sophistries pleading for guilt against innocence, for the despoiler against the despoiled. If properly gowned in frock coat and black tie, a hired rogue may plead for hours and even days that twice two are seven. Frankness and truth are no parts of dignity, it would seem. Dignity is a matter of frock coats and black ties, and even the educated and cultured of the land love pomp and theatricism. Whereat one is impelled to question, If culture and education do not reach beyond the outward symbol, then why are they? A laborer with a clay pipe in his mouth, with oil coat, rubber boots and a spade, pompously holds up an entire railway system while he clears the track of the silt deposited by the storm. He feels his dignity. The safety of thousands of lives depends upon him. Indulgently we smile at his momentary importance, perhaps even admire him for it. But when we have read history and studied law and economics and languages and science and literature, if it all lead no closer to the heart of truth than the theatrical effects of a gown and a wig, or a certain cut of coat, then in heaven's name, what is it all for?

Let no one get unduly excited over the fact that the people are paying interest on ten times as much money as there is money in existence in the entire United States. Money is only a symbol. Even gold is of no value aside from the decorative arts. We do not eat money or clothe ourselves with it. The produce of labor is the only real wealth in the world. Bread, cloth and fuel are the actual money of the world. Washington reports say there is only \$3,406,000,000 of money—circulating currency—in the nation, and there are stocks and bonds issued to twenty times that amount. How are the people going to pay interest on more money than there is? ask cer-



tain financial wisecracks. They will pay interest just as they always have paid it, by sweat and toil applied to land. Of this three billion and odd, \$300,000,000 is in the United States treasury, \$1,500,000,000 is held by the banks, and an equal sum is in actual circulation. The bank deposits of the whole country aggregate sixteen billion dollars, or ten times more currency than the banks have. Out of such figures, financiers can weave almost any kind of story that might be interesting, because we are prone to forget that money in itself is nothing. Shells or leather would be just as good as gold or silver or banknotes, and your own word often is better at the bank than any amount of paper. It is according to what stands back of your word. Land and its produce are the values that count. Where there is less wheat raised in the world than will feed all mouths until the next crop, then there is room for genuine fear; but not so much, either, unless the other staple food crops also fail. Not even Wall Street can eat money.

Those self-righteous people who fear that this wonderful German discovery called 606 will result in more wickedness need lose little sleep on that score. Remedies can only reach effects, and so long as like produces like, unwise conduct will result in disease. A curious, not to say pathological, disturbance in the gray matter of the self-righteous is that which produces the hallucination that only those indulgences are sinful to which they do not happen to yield. Thus, prohibitionists are fond of showing the awful effects of liquor drinking and of denouncing the rumrunner and winebibber as iniquitous persons, whose awful sins lead them to the demnition bow wows. But, pray, of what diseases do prohibitionists die? How many of them are free from illness? As an actual fact, they are a more ailing and medicine-seeking class than the wicked winebibbers. Barring that which we call accident, all disease and all illness, great or small, is the result of unwise conduct, and most of it unwise eating and drinking. Included in the word conduct are all the emotional indulgences and mental indolence. O, if we are searching for sin, there is plenty of it, and, like as not, stains may be found in our own lives, even though we do not need 606 or the Keeley cure. Perhaps the greatest and most disastrous sin of modern life is the almost total disregard of the fact that in oxygen is life and vitality while in carbon there is death or depletion. Ventilation and fresh air seem to be dreaded in many a home, office and workshop. We draw into our lungs the exhalations of other people and breathe carbonized atmosphere as thoughtlessly as we used to inhale the poisons of our overground drains. Our city streets are atmospheric oceans of dust and filth, that blow into our sealed houses every time a door or window is opened. And when it rains, washing and purifying the atmosphere, we rush indoors and keep the windows closed to avoid dampness. We court death and disease at every hand, and are prone to grumble and wonder when we get one or both.

From a lengthy though little more than a surface analysis of Maeterlinck's "Mary Magdalene," the London Nation concludes that the Belgian dramatist is still outside the ranks of the great masters. Ingenious and searching is the criticism, but not profound. Great craft is accorded Maeterlinck: "That sense of the tragedy and meaning of silence, the drama of the inert moment when nothing happens yet all is lost or won, who else had expressed it? He was the master of that eerie kingdom of the twilight." But all this belongs to the Maeterlinck of "Pelleas and Melisande," and has little relation to "Monna Vanna," "Sister Beatrice," "The Blue Bird," or this new play of "Mary Magdalene," which has stirred Europe and may eventually reach New York. What Maeterlinck's critics cannot understand, or if understanding cannot assent to, is that he is more than an artist, that art with him is the means to a greater end and never the end itself. In the "Blue Bird," Maeterlinck led the critics to such unfamiliar pastures that they gave it up and called it a charming fairy tale, and even staged it for the millionaire's children at the New Theater. With the story of the Magdalene, though, his master hand forgets not its wondrous craft, he gives rein to a conception of purity which the London critic does not grasp at all, and which, of course, is meaningless to those who measure purity by an outward condition or a moral code. In "Monna Vanna" the idea is depicted broadly and in such contrast that all but Guido himself can see it, whereas in this passion play only one willing to soar a little with the author, and leave behind not only moral codes but conventual purity, can catch a glimpse of that ecstasy in which the

Magdalene refuses to buy even the life of Jesus by yielding to the embraces of her own lover. The concept itself is not to be stated in words. It is not amenable to logic. Maeterlinck is a seer and a prophet. He would lead the world away from its grossness. A world less gross will understand him better.

Perhaps this agitation against divorce is reactionary and unwise. At any rate, it can do no harm to consider the question from more than mere surface indications. A string of figures indicating so many marriages a year and so many divorces a year may or may not mean that the country is thereby going to the demnition bow wows. There may be conditions worse than divorce. The white slave traffic, for example, figures for which, compiled by the government, showed so horrible a condition that the authorities suppressed them. Indeed, to spread out the details of the awful industry were a useless and harmful procedure. It is astounding to learn that the industry is capitalized at \$100,000,000, and that in the single city of Chicago its net annual earnings are \$10,000,000. But it ought to do something more than flame the blood of high-minded men and women. It should induce them to lay aside their crocheting for an hour or two, occasionally, and think it over, and think it out. There is a cause for almost everything in the world, and even this white slave horror is not exempt. If upon due reflection it should be found to have a cause, a real human cause, that cause must be removed and the black page expunged from civilization. Now this divorce evil, of which we hear so much, and this white slave traffic, of which we hear far too little, may, upon thoughtful inspection, be found to be but different patterns woven on the same loom of grim want into the one fabric of poverty. It is the awful need of money that drives men to steal and sell and degrade girls, it is the same need that throws the girls in the traffickers' way, and still the same need that sends the mothers of the land out to help make a living and keep a roof over the children's heads. And this driving of the naturally motherly women out into the world to earn bread, possibly it has a bearing on the divorce evil, possibly. It cannot hurt to consider different viewpoints of a question, anyway.

#### GRAPHICALITIES

Next to fraud and violence, smugery and self-satisfied virtue are the greatest deterrents to human freedom. There are altogether too many "good" people in the world. A noteworthy fact in history is that it has always been the "good" people who have massacred, martyred and tortured the "bad" people.

Lloyd-George proposes to make pensioners, "like the dukes," he says, of 200,000 aged British paupers. And he says the government has the cash to start an insurance scheme against unemployment that will protect 2,000,000 workingmen against dull times in their trades.

It is said that rents of tenements and flats on the east side in New York city have increased 35 per cent in the last ten years. There is no use telling the takers of the unearned increment that something does not come from nothing. They know better.

Well, if the legislature passes that Los Angeles direct legislation bill there will be one valid reason for its existence. Undoubtedly, true progress lies that way. But does the new machine seriously propose to legislate itself out of business?

#### FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

HOW to get rid of Alden Anderson as state bank commissioner is one of the problems that has caused Governor Johnson much vexation of spirit. This, it is understood, is one of the necessary functions in the program that obsesses the governor of "kicking the Southern Pacific out of politics." It is of no consequence that the duties of the bank commissioner have nothing whatever to do with the Southern Pacific, nor does it make any difference that Anderson is universally recognized as a thoroughly competent and reliable official, who has rendered excellent service. It is sufficient that he has been identified with the old political machine, and for this reason, and this alone, his official head is demanded by those who profess to care nothing for spoils but everything for principle. As Anderson cannot be deposed by any direct and straightforward method, the legislature is to be asked to abolish the office of bank commissioner, and in his stead provide for the appointment of a bank-

ing commission of four members, the chairman of which is to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, the same stipend that goes with the present office. In other words, our good friends, the reformers, propose to "whip the devil around the stump."

\* \* \*

And, who, do you suppose, it is rumored is to step into the new shoes that are to replace Anderson's old ones? No other than our old and undistinguished friend, William H. Langdon. His qualifications for this important position consist of a year's experience as president of a little bank in Modesto, to which he was elected after marrying a rich widow, who owned a controlling interest in the bank. From one point of view, "Billy" Langdon's appointment will be a rich joke to everyone except the bankers. Langdon's political career has been meteoric. It is not so long ago that he was an obscure teacher in the public schools. With the rise of the Schmitz-Ruef regime he identified himself with the Labor Union party and was appointed superintendent of schools. Meanwhile, he studied law, and was soon pitchforked by Ruef's influence into the district attorneyship of San Francisco. Then Hearst selected him to head his ridiculous Independence League ticket for governor in 1906. Half way through that circus campaign he was ordered by Hearst to appoint Heney special assistant district attorney to start the graft prosecutions. Langdon demurred, but when threatened with the withdrawal of Hearst's support of his candidacy for governor, which prize he was fully persuaded he was actually about to win, he consented.

\* \* \*

For three years Langdon rendered great service as district attorney by constantly effacing himself, and finally retired to make room for Heney's candidacy in the campaign of 1909 for the office of which he had had complete control. Hiram Johnson was one of the special council employed nominally by Langdon in the graft prosecutions, and it will be recalled that in the late campaign Johnson declared he retired from the prosecution in order to help Langdon's re-election in 1907. And now Mr. Langdon is to be rewarded by being shoved into an office in which, unfortunately, he cannot very well efface himself. But it may occur to certain of the intense admirers of the new regime that "kicking the Southern Pacific out of politics" is a most convenient way of kicking one's friends in, and that in the process personal efficiency and service to the state are inconsiderable factors.

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It may be premature to comment on the nauseating scandal which has forced Admiral Barry's retirement from the navy, but criticism of the officers of the West Virginia, who permitted the scandal to gain publicity is universal. If the same high sense of honor which prompted the suggestion of the wardroom to send a loaded revolver to the admiral's quarters had impelled the officers to keep their mouths shut, they would have rendered the navy and the nation a signal service. Their babbling has disgraced not only Admiral Barry but themselves. And nothing could have been more ridiculous and untimely than District Attorney Fickert's rushing to the West Virginia to interfere in a matter over which he could not possibly exercise any jurisdiction. It is said that Fickert's action was prompted by one of the yellow newspapers which saw in this way the only chance of breaking into a disgusting scandal which should never have been allowed to leave the West Virginia, or, at the most, the navy department.

\* \* \*

They are saying at Sacramento that Senator Works will never find it necessary to retire from Washington for the same reason that has impelled Senator Flint to give up public life. Our present senator, it is known, has found life at the capital very expensive and a heavy drain on his personal fortune. They who observed Judge Works' habits at Sacramento are confident that he will be able to live well within his salary. The waiters at the Hotel Sacramento are quoted as expert witnesses on this matter.

\* \* \*

We are looking forward to a big outburst of rejoicing at the end of the week after the vote has been taken in congress next Friday on the site of the Panama exposition. Certainly, wonderfully effective work is being done at Washington by the San Francisco delegation in the closing hours of the struggle. Of all the eloquence spread before the house committee on industrial arts and expositions, the speech of Joseph Scott is said to have been the most brilliant and convincing.

R. H. C.

San Francisco, January 17, 1911.



## AT THE WORKING BOYS' CLUB

AT THE corner of Main and Eleventh streets in the once handsome home of former Senator Stephen White, where in days past many illustrious guests have been entertained, is being tried by Mrs. L. M. Vance one of the most unique of philanthropic adventures that it has been my fortune to investigate in this city. I refer to the "Working Boys' Club." It is truly unique in its absolutely trustful appeal to the honesty and honor of a class of boys who are presumed—and on fairly good evidence, too—to be without honor and honesty. It is an experiment by a woman who believes firmly that the soul, the spark of manhood, divinity—by whatever name you care to call that better nature in man—never dies and that society rather than the sinner is responsible for the sinning by the unnatural, untrustful and vicious environment it erects about certain of its members.

When but eighteen years old Mrs. Vance entered the Plainfield reformatory school as a worker along reform lines. Her father being actively engaged in editorial work with the Indianapolis News and her mother being a hopeless invalid, the bright, vivacious girl had been a constant companion to her busy father in the newspaper office up to that time. So that, after the manner of newspaper folk, when in the absence of her father on a vacation trip abroad, the opportunity came to take up this work at Plainfield, she rather regarded it as a "lark"—a new and exciting experience. But the venture had a sobering influence quite unlooked for by the young woman. The injustice, the unequal distribution of life's opportunities, the hopelessness and pathos in the young lives she saw tinged her whole life and awakened new desires.

Then came her marriage, which, for a long time, bid fair to bury too deep down for reappearance the seeds sown in that early experiment at philanthropy. "I was so supremely happy and contented with my home life and with my two lovely children," said Mrs. Vance, dreamily reminiscent over her young marriage life, as we talked of her work one evening recently. But the boy grew up, and his sister matched him in height and development, and again came the call of the homeless, uncared-for boys whom she had once seen. The mother and the two children talked often of the matter, and so it was finally decided that a trial be made of the faith that was in them.

About five years ago, at the corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, the "home" for boys was first opened, with six youngsters from the juvenile court as "boarders." There was considerable scurrying here and there to provide cots and bedding for the lads. For two years, or thereabouts, previous to this eventful occasion, Mrs. Vance had been a frequent visitor at the Detention Home, where she organized a club known as the "Jolly Boys," with a white button on which was a red heart as an insignia, and at the sessions of the juvenile court. The "Jolly Boys," from all reports, had good times, despite their unfortunate, outcast condition, and grew so popular that at one Christmastide it took 500 postals to send greetings to all its members. But this was not the effective result desired, pleasant though it was in its bonds of kindness. Yet who would dare to judge? Perhaps this was necessary to further advance—and the present work, to undreamed future results.

It was one day soon after the holiday season that I inquired over the telephone if I might take dinner with Mrs. Vance and the boys. Receiving a cordial response, I visited the "home" at about 6 o'clock. A group of boys sat on the porch chatting and smoking. I was courteously greeted, asked to enter and ushered into Mrs. Vance's private apartment, where we remained quietly discussing the work of the "home" until dinner was announced by Miss Simpkins, who oversees the management of the details in the household. There were only twenty boys in the home at the time, the average being twenty-five.

"I began by taking boys from the juvenile court," said Mrs. Vance, not waiting to be questioned, "but after two years I refused lodging to no lad however incorrigible. From Whittier, too. Now, when no other institution will take them, I still open my doors to them. For who knows when that lad may be touched and awakened to better desires? But my boys are not necessarily bad. Many are only in hard luck, and when a boy is hungry and without a home, perhaps hundreds of mile from that home, among strangers, he is likely to steal, to lie and do many reprehensible things that lead to crimes of deeper dye."

"Of course, the boys pay their board?" I inquired. "Well, sometimes they do, and sometimes

they do not. Generally, a boy pays a little each week, but of course if he is out of work he cannot pay, and as soon as he gets steady work and becomes self-supporting we encourage him to go to a regular boarding place for his own sake and to make room for the needier ones waiting. But boys are prone to be thoughtless and, consequently, ungrateful. If a boy is out of work we look for a position for him and endeavor to help him to become self-supporting. Or if he has friends, we try to reach them."

"While he is here does he work about the place to earn his way?" I inquired.

"We do not require it. Some of the boys do, and are very handy." And she told of several of the lads I met, later, who assisted in the home.

"I have had 700 lads come under my care, and I tell you a boy is a queerly constituted individual—he is thoroughly ashamed of any tender feeling or any tendency to be good; while he glories in a roughness that amounts to toughness. The thing is to meet that disposition with a simulated roughness that matches his own, to gain his confidence; then when he is unaware, drop the suggestions of something vitally worthy, something just a little better—step by step, taking care not to discover the pious fraud to him or he may never forgive you, until he grasps the principle. Among the lads I have tried to help is a sad array of petty thieves, robbers, murderers and all sorts of young criminals—but when once a boy has been in the house, if he ever gets into trouble after leaving, I am pretty sure to hear from him." Many other lads had merely been in need of a helping hand.

"Who is your employment agent, and what is your system in the institution?" I inquired further.

"Miss Simpkins has been with me for four years. She is thoroughly acquainted with my methods and in accord with my ideas on the subject of reclaiming and helping boys. She has sufficient means to be unhampered in giving her time to this philanthropy. She directs the operations of the household; does the buying; seeks positions for the boys and is general field marshal, so to speak. Then there is a cook and housekeeper. The boys are very hard on the furniture, and just at present we are sadly in need of much in this line." I could readily believe this from my limited, long-range experience with lads of better-regulated households.

In this connection she handed me a card and circular explaining a new department she is endeavoring to introduce, by which it is hoped an industrial shop may be opened in conjunction with the home, for the repair of articles of furniture sent to the institution, providing useful employment for many and helping to refurnish the house, while possibly serving as a source of revenue to the club. The expenses of maintaining the club amount to about \$400 a month, that is raised by subscription and donations from various sources. There were no evidences of an overplus of funds. But the aim is to become self-supporting.

Dinner was a novel experience. The meal was plain but wholesome; the napery surprisingly clean, if coarse; the lad who waited on table did so with much credit and dignity. The boys talked of their little world of affairs among themselves unreservedly but quietly. No doubt they had on their "company manners," though I noted several choice new slang expressions of more or less color; but I did not discern any markedly visible signs of criminality or abnormality. They looked remarkably like ordinary boys, such as I had often seen in better surroundings. In fact, a number of them appeared to be manly and likely lads. After dinner a group of them gathered in the front room and amused themselves in various ways, one playing several popular tunes with one finger on a well-used piano. I was sorry I could not play a "rag" to "get really, truly next."

I learned that there were no imperative house rules—save that each boy takes a bath once a week and preserves a reasonably respectful behavior toward his elders in the house. I could see why criticism had, in the nature of things, crept in; why a quarrel with methods had attended Mrs. Vance's work; it was inevitable. It is hard to understand the basic principle whereon she founds and carries on her work. I confess I felt misgivings myself. But it is a question of methods entirely—certainly her motives are honest and probably the best. Perfect trust is the ideal of the world—even though it is not yet put into practice. Mrs. Vance is struggling independently to maintain an ideal—filling a unique place in the city's reformatory work, that takes courage and is well worth the experiment.

PENELOPE ROSS.

"Anger is the pride of the mad lion," says a Japanese proverb.

## CHEVALIER'S HIT AS "DADDY DUFARD"

IT IS not often that a drama built for a music hall performer uses so clever a device for introducing his specialty as that employed in "Daddy Dufard," in which Albert Chevalier has been appearing at the Hackett Theater. It is a simple little play with Lechmere Worrall, and Chevalier as its co-author. In it Chevalier takes the part of an old French actor, whose age places him beyond the recognition that he hopes for from the English public. He is a baron without a competency, and he has a daughter, Rose, who is the apple of his eye. The daughter's fiancé, Paul Hammond, has written a sketch for the New Caledonia Theater, and Rose is to play the principal part. But after she has rehearsed the role, the manager is forced by Celia Fitz James, an actress with a reputation, to transfer the part to her, and Rose is made her understudy. A friend comes to Daddy Dufard in trouble because the gambling club of which he is the manager is to be raided by the police. Daddy Dufard sees an opportunity. He promises to save the club. In accordance with his plan he takes over the lease of the house, and for compensation he is given carte blanche with the tradesmen. At once he assumes his title of baron. With this and his carte blanche he manages cleverly to outwit Celia Fitz James and to bring it about that Rose shall play the opening night. He has been secretly rehearsing her and she scores a tremendous success. The baron is then able to obtain for her the salary that he feels she deserves, and everybody is happy.

\* \* \*

There is a reminiscence in the situation of the little play that Otis Skinner used successfully last season, but the two characters are so radically different in personality that it does not materially matter that we should be again entertained with an actor who is unable to take the place in the profession that he coveted and secures it for a beloved child. Chevalier's characterization is excellent. It is unusual for a music hall performer to drop so successfully into legitimate drama. The last act is the cleverest. The first scene shows the lobby of the theater. As the various patrons pass into the auditorium a nice sense of expectancy is aroused regarding the ovation that Daddy Dufard is naively preparing for his daughter. He brings flowers galore obtained through his "carte blanche" and presents them judiciously. Even the manager of the club, whose money is paying for the flowers, is stopped and a bunch is presented to the woman he is escorting, with the delicate suggestion that it be given to Rose at the right moment. "How generous you are," comments the manager. In the next scene the whole house is transformed into a music hall. The curtain rises only to disclose another curtain of regulation red. Immediately, attendants enter and place cards announcing the next number, and we realize that Chevalier is to appear in propria persona as a music hall artist. He sings Mrs. Henry Hawkins' "Right as Nine Pence" and recites the "Work House Man," and the audience responds as one might expect, with enthusiasm, but true to the spirit of the play he does not give an encore!

\* \* \*

Almost at once the curtain rises on the next scene, showing the stage of the music hall as it looks behind the scenes. Upstage, at the left, is seen a corner of the red curtain. The stage manager stands there. As the mock audience applauds the red curtain is raised and Chevalier disappears to take his call. The real audience out front rises as it should to the occasion, and by forcing the lifting of the mock curtain, gives him a hearty ovation. It is a funny, but extremely clever idea and tickles the fancy of the audience immensely. A nice little glimpse of the customs of the music hall behind the scenes is furnished and a bit of dramatic excitement is worked out by the appearance of Celia Fitz James with the announcement that she is ready and if she is not allowed to play the part she will go out front and tell the audience that she is not sick as has been announced and queer the scene, but she is balked, for the curtain is raised while she is haranguing and Rose makes a tremendous hit with the imaginary audience. Daddy Dufard insists upon taking her out on his arm for the fifth curtain call. She comes back alone. A second later Chevalier walks out of his dressing room and congratulates her on the success of the play. He leaves in a hurry to keep an important engagement, and almost at once Daddy Dufard reappears. It is a remarkably quick change.

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The management felt it necessary to announce on the program that the effect of having the two characters present at the same time is due to Mr. Chevalier's ability to work quickly. It seems



that a paper in Montreal explained the illusion by asserting that a double had been used. However, New York has seen too many quick changes to be guilty of such a mistake. The little play is well staged and the parts are well taken. Violet Heming, as Rose, is charming. About twenty-five characters are introduced, providing opportunity for exceedingly good character work and several clever scenes. In the second act a member of the gambling club enters, not knowing the role that the baron is playing, and in his excitement there ensue high words. One gentleman says "bah," the other answers "bah." "Bah." "Bah." "Bah to you, sir." "Bah to you, sir." And baling and baling they keep up the excitement, until the intruder, out-bahed, is forced from the room, leaving the audience in a roar of laughter.

ANNE PAGE.

New York, January 16, 1911.

### Two Good New Bills Promised

From Sacramento a correspondent writes me that Senator Hewitt and Assemblyman Benedict have in preparation a proposed constitutional amendment that will concede home rule to Los Angeles county. At present the legislature, at every session, is asked to enact a county government bill, which fixes, among other things, the salaries that prevail at the court house. Members of both houses, from all sections of the state, although they know nothing of our needs in this particular, always vote on this salary measure, as our representatives do for other counties about whose requirements they know little or nothing. The new conditions aim to correct this obvious piece of foolishness and, besides, the present legislature is to be invited to enact a law that shall place the men employed by the county on a civil service basis, as is done at the city hall. Both of these measures are likely to be passed.

### Senator Aldrich May Visit Us

Senator Aldrich is likely to be a temporary resident of Southern California in the near future. He is in Florida at present, having been ordered away from Washington because of ill health. Before leaving the national capital, he was advised by his friend and associate, Senator Flint, to come here, and promised that if he failed to pick up strength when in the south, he would, without doubt, travel to Los Angeles, for an extended stay. I hear that the Rhode Islander has written to several of the more important Southern California hotels, asking about accommodations, which looks as if he contemplated taking his colleague's advice.

### A SEPTET OF NATURE RHYMES

By Olive Percival

#### Under the Trees

My garden's full of whisperers  
And gossips very, very dear;  
(Their charm the graceless only can forget!)  
O, every time I listen I  
Leave off the old, subverting fear  
And cease to be a marionette!

#### Adequate

After the dolorous gloom of the rains,  
Red roses of spring!  
Perfectly praised is God's beautiful earth,  
For meadow larks sing!

#### Yellow Tanagers

The enchanting splendor of old, old Peru  
In the lemon tree flashed, one chill day of rain;  
Yellow tanagers, many miles off their course!  
Will that breath-taking vision e'er come again?

#### A Los Angeles Sunset

O, I saw our three mountains at sunset  
And their snows were a tourmaline fire!  
Then they glimmered like opals and faded  
To dreams, dreams of forgotten desire!

#### Farewell

Blue seas and smooth seas; shining white the sand;  
White birds and white sails; one heads straight  
for land!

Happy am I today!  
High hills and lilac; pearl-white mists float by;  
Far out a signal: it's good-night, good-bye!  
Happy was I today!

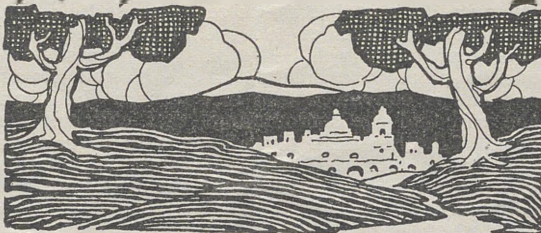
#### Breath of the West

White nights, white days drift by;  
And the summer goes,  
Under a fleckless sky;  
The sunset-sunrise breath  
Is of greasewood, sage!  
O, the mere scent-of-rose;  
Who'd buy? Not I! Not I!

#### The First Rain

O, the ground is rose-pink with the wet coral beads  
Dropped by our old pepper tree,  
When she joined the dance of the wind and the rain!  
Pardonable gayety!

# By the Way



### Deserved Tribute to Ed Chambers

Visiting Los Angeles this week and renewing former friendships are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chambers, now of San Francisco, for years residents of this city. Than Ed Chambers a better traffic man is not known in railroad circles of the United States and that his fame is not confined to the Santa Fe road, of which he is a valued official, is proved by the fact that the Illinois Central Railway recently made him an urgent offer to accept the third vice presidency of that road, in charge of traffic, at a salary, so one of his associates assured me, of \$25,000 a year. This offer Mr. Chambers declined, since his relations with the Santa Fe are too pleasant to be interrupted by monetary considerations. Besides, such a change would involve the transference of himself and family to Chicago and this neither he nor Mrs. Chambers could face with equanimity. However, the offer is a deserved tribute to a first-class railroad man, and its declination an equal compliment to the Santa Fe that can retain so good an official.

### Strong Normal School Board

That was futile and ill-advised opposition which Senator Wright of San Diego developed toward the ratification of Edwin T. Earl of this city as trustee of the normal school. Mr. Earl had been a prominent factor in the selection and election of the governor and his appointment should have been accepted cheerfully by every politician who believes in recognizing the eternal fitness of things. Besides, with the retirement of so good a business man as A. B. Cass, another equally strong trustee was needed to take his place. With three such active representative business men as George I. Cochran, Arthur Letts and Edwin T. Earl dominating the board, the fortunes of that educational institution should be measurably augmented in the next four years. I look to see the state normal school here develop into one of the really big teachers' colleges in the country, and these three trustees working as a unit can accomplish this if left untrammelled. The governor is to be felicitated on his new appointments.

### No Truth in Intimated Merger

On the very best authority I am able to announce that the recent intimation from New York that the Domestic Gas Company had been included in the big merger of electric, light and power properties in the San Francisco Bay territory is absolutely untrue. My informant is none other than Mr. W. G. Kerckhoff, head of the Pacific Light and Power Company, acquiring the Domestic Gas Company, and no one will venture to dispute his word.

### Nut for Judge Ross to Crack

Judge Erskine M. Ross of this city will be among the first of the federal judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of the recall, the issue having been taken to the United States court of appeals in San Francisco, from Seattle. A non-resident taxpayer there has sought to enjoin the pending proceedings against Mayor Gill of Seattle, who is accused of practices similar to those that led to the downfall of Mayor Harper of Los Angeles. In the Seattle case, United States District Judge Hanford allowed an injunction to prevent the payment of city money for the proposed recall election. Then United States Circuit Judge Gilbert of Portland dissolved the Hanford writ, and now the issue on its merits is to be threshed out before Judges Ross, Morrow and Van Fleet of San Francisco. Judge Ross has been on the United States circuit bench longer than any one else on the Pacific coast. Judge Van Fleet is a former property owner of Los Angeles. His family at one time owned the corner of Sixth and Main streets, the present site of the Central building. He was appointed to the federal bench by President Roosevelt and is a former member of the supreme court of California. Judge Morrow was a member of the lower house of congress when the late President McKinley named him for the circuit bench. The recall issue, to be decided by this judicial trio,

will be watched with interest throughout the United States and the decision, no matter what it may be, is certain to be taken to the supreme court at Washington.

### Important Railway Center Here

Los Angeles is to be made headquarters for the Southern Pacific Mexican Railway system, and a vice president of the Harriman lines is to be sent here for permanent station. It is reported that the bureau chief to be anchored here will be Col. Epes Randolph, who for years may be said to have been a resident of Los Angeles. It was Colonel Randolph who built the first of what then were the Huntington electric lines in Southern California. He was brought up here from Tucson by Henry E. Huntington, and the Long Beach trunk line was the first of the Pacific Electric system that was put into operation. Since leaving us, Colonel Randolph has been superintending the construction of the Southern Pacific Mexican lines, from Tucson. Although he has been coming here frequently, I doubt if he will relish the notion of taking up permanent quarters in Los Angeles, as Tucson, climatically, is much to his liking. Whether it is O. E. McCormick, Colonel Randolph or E. F. Calvin that comes, Los Angeles will extend a hearty welcome.

### Good Stories of Local Writers

Los Angeles is contributing her share of the new writers who are making reputation for good work. John S. McGroarty, published a story in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, and last week Otheman Stevens in the same publication had a romance of the South Seas that was particularly well told. I had never thought of Otheman as a story teller, but this virile yarn of the king and queen of a Southern Pacific atoll has whetted my appetite for more.

### Arbitrary Rule for Examiner Writers

There is consternation at the literary end of the local Examiner, due to a pronouncement recently issued by the owner, who is a Los Angeles visitor this week. Following the publication of Otheman Stevens' capital story in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post went forth the order that hereafter no member of the Examiner staff must market his literary wares outside the Hearst publications on pain of dismissal from the service. This strikes me as being an unjust and rather ill-advised move, tending to destroy creative initiative and eventually depriving the Hearst forces of ambitious writers. I am wondering what Johnny Gray will do with his story that has been accepted by the Saturday Post. Recall it?

### Home for the Examiner Likely

Sundry consultations with those experts in realty values, Will Mines and Bob Marsh, which I have observed William Randolph Hearst making this week, together with jaunts afoot in company with Max Ihmsen, Mr. Hearst's able manager of the Examiner, and Guy Barham, in the downtown district, lead to the suspicion that the owner of the Examiner is really contemplating the erection of a handsome home for his newspaper, such as I hinted not long ago was a possible sequence. With the stable qualities of the Examiner that have been the result of Max Ihmsen's wise management, and the large accretions in circulation helped by the intelligent work of my former circulation manager, Peter Inman, than whom few surpass him, it would seem that Mr. Hearst is amply justified in making a substantial and permanent investment here in the building line.

### Frank Flint's Costly Experience

Senator Flint's private offices in the Equitable building are being made ready for the occupancy of the Los Angeles man, who expects to return to his law practice here early in March. Congress will adjourn March 4, and a week later Frank Flint hopes to be back at his desk. When he first went to Washington, six years ago, the senator practically withdrew from every interest that he had been serving, several of them at an annual retainer in the five figures. It is no exaggeration to say that when he was elected United States senator Frank was earning at his profession upward of \$40,000 a year and was worth probably half a million dollars. His Washington experience has cost him in loss of professional legal fees not less than \$20,000 a year, or \$120,000, and in addition he must build up again the old practice that is now widely distributed. I doubt if he will return to the Southern Pacific, whose principal Southern California counsel he was for several years prior to his election. That he has gained valuable experience, Senator Flint admits, but I am inclined to the belief that he wishes he



had not hearkened to the siren song that has proved so expensive. He will be warmly welcomed home by his many friends here.

#### Another Exile Longing to Return

Oscar Lawler also has tired of Washington official life and is longing for the environment of Los Angeles. He, too, probably will retire from his present position at an early day, again to take up his former law practice here. Lawler has been in the city of Mexico for several weeks, arranging for the completion of certain work in which the Washington and the Diaz governments are jointly interested, at the international border near Calexico. Oscar's ambition to become a United States judge caused him to accept the Washington appointment, but with the changed political conditions it is doubtful if his aspirations now could be realized. I hear that he has been offered several flattering legal connections recently, both in New York and elsewhere. His preference, however, is for Southern California.

#### No Enthusiasm for Works

Senator Works' reception at the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday evening, was neither large nor of an enthusiastic nature. The senator delivered an address that was received almost in silence. I could not help contrasting it with the enthusiasm noticeable when Frank Flint returned, following his election. It is self-evident that the selection of John D. Works as successor to Senator Flint has not set Southern California aflame. One of the best evidences was the paucity of so-called representative men in the community at the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night. Of the list of published vice presidents named for the occasion fewer than one-half the number appeared. Senator-elect Works, of course, will not take his seat in the upper house at Washington until the first Monday in December, 1911, unless there should be an extraordinary session of congress called, which is hardly probable. W. D. Stephens, as a member of the house of representatives, will assume his official duties at the same time. The salary of either position is identical, \$7,500 a year, with mileage and other allowances that swell the total to about \$10,000 per annum. Mr. Works' term is for six years, while that of Representative Stephens is for two only.

#### Shorn of Their Military Locks

Col. George E. Pillsbury, Col. C. L. Heartwell and Capt. E. J. Louis of the governor's staff have been shorn of their military equipment, which was to have been expected, since they were members of Governor Gillett's staff. I grieve for Captain Louis, especially, since there is no more ardent enthusiast in the state's military service than he, despite the fact that he is a naval man. He has been at the head of the naval militia for years, which organization will receive a staggering blow should Captain Louis decide to withdraw entirely from official life. According to Sacramento advices, Governor Johnson may name Mayor Alexander as one of his Southern California military attaches. Why not? Alexander is a name irrevocably connected with martial deeds. Colonel Alexander is a good, mouth-filling title.

#### Gages' Attack of Nostalgia

Ex-Governor Henry T. Gage and Mrs. Gage are on their way home, after a stay in Lisbon of a little more than six months. I predicted when he was appointed that the governor would not be absent from Los Angeles more than a year, although I was convinced at the time that he would accept promotion as ambassador to Mexico. I hear that Mrs. Gage, as well as the governor, is homesick. So anxious were they to return to Southern California that in spite of the fact that neither had ever before visited Europe, they forebore to explore that continent, as might have been expected, before taking steamer for this side, in order to lose no time in again setting foot on American soil.

#### Tetrazzini's Profitable Purchase

Madame Tetrazzini, who will be here next week, became a transient resident of Los Angeles when she first visited us a number of years ago, at a time prior to her original triumph in San Francisco. The well-known diva was then a member of a band of strolling singers, who had made an indifferent success in Mexico and Central America. Impresario Behymer halted the aggregation here, en route to the north. I believe the costumes and other paraphernalia of the company were in pawn and had to be taken out with borrowed funds. Tetrazzini had a little cash, and when she was shown a cheap lot, in the direction of Bimini Baths, she was induced to purchase on the installment plan, a few hundred

dollars down and the remainder in quarterly payments. She has since declined to take a big profit on the land and writes that at her coming visit here she wants to have plans drawn for an Italian villa, not that she is ready to settle down, for when she decides to do that her permanent choice probably will be Italy. She wants, however, a place to call home in the United States, and she is convinced that in Southern California she will find the surroundings that will suit her best. Whether or not madame is in earnest no one knows, but that her real estate speculation has proved a good investment she was long ago convinced.

#### Who is the Guilty Man?

From my friends, Messrs. Fred A. Wann and Tom C. Peck, of the traffic and passenger departments of the Salt Lake road, I am in receipt of a belated Christmas remembrance, a little orange tag for identification purposes. Whether it was Fred Wann or Tom Peck who wrote the appended verse I haven't had the heart to investigate. Knowing that Fred Wann is an anti-orange man, I am forced to suspect the passenger bureau chief. Here is the offering:

I'm just a little orange tag,  
As you can plainly see,  
When you pack up to take a trip,  
Just take this tip from me:  
Look to it that the road you choose  
To bear us in and out,  
Is safe—that means you'll travel by  
The Salt Lake Route.

#### Bright Business Woman Returns

After eight months of travel that bright business woman, Mrs. M. G. Lobdell, formerly business manager of the Herald, returned to Los Angeles this week, just in time to see her son Carl graduate third in his large law class and with the right to practice in the local courts. Since last May Mrs. Lobdell has been seeing an endless procession of moving pictures. After visiting in Tacoma, she journeyed to Vancouver and Alaska, thence toured Canada, moved south to Florida, then on to Cuba and back to South America, with leisurely halts at all the interesting points. The two best patrolled cities and the cleanest, insists Mrs. Lobdell, are Havana and Mexico City. Considering that she remained for a month in Toronto, Canada, regarded as a model in respect to municipal government, her assertion as to Mexico City is rather surprising. Mrs. Lobdell has entirely regained the health she was forfeiting by her too assiduous work on the Herald.

#### San Diego's Euthusiastic Boomer

Another interesting woman whose business qualifications have been tested and found not wanting is Mrs. Martha Ingersoll Robinson, formerly of this city, and a member of the Woman's Press Club. Mrs. Robinson deserted local journalism four or five years ago for San Diego. After a year on the Union of that city she opened a real estate office and began doing a modest brokerage business. Having a wide acquaintance among the wealthier tourists and possessing the confidence of the San Diegans, she has prospered far beyond her expectations, and has managed to accumulate a handsome competency as the result of her endeavors. Mrs. Robinson was in the city this week on her way home from San Francisco, after installing her daughter at Mills College, her visit being curtailed by a telegram calling for her presence at San Diego to close a business deal. As she was one of the former members of the late lamented Evening News staff, I rejoice in her prosperity. Mrs. Robinson is enthusiastic concerning the future of San Diego.

#### Cannon History Briefly Told

I am gratified to note that the park commission has had a suitable inscription affixed to the piece of artillery mounted in Central Park, presented to the city by the late Lieutenant-General Shafter. The tablets upon the cannon tell that the ordnance was made in France by order of King Louis XV., and was lost to Spain by the First Napoleon, later having been transferred to Cuba. General Shafter found the cannon at Santiago and had it sent to Los Angeles.

#### Big Oil Deal Practically Closed

New York interests have under consideration the purchase of certain oil lands located in the Whittier field, which, when the transaction is completed, will mean the transfer of holdings valued at more than \$5,000,000. I hear that the papers in the deal have been signed, sealed and delivered, and that the transaction only requires a few minor details to wind up the matter. The Los Angeles men who have the deal in hand will

get a handsome commission, probably \$200,000 in cash, said to be the largest fee ever paid here for similar services. The property under negotiations is known as the Graham-Loftus corporation, among the most valuable in the state. Former Police Commissioner Graham, one of the spokes in the Lincoln-Roosevelt political wheel, will be a beneficiary of the sale that is now made.

#### Continental Trip for the Ross Clarks

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Clark are leaving today for an extended trip abroad. They will visit the United Kingdom and later cross the channel, remaining in Europe several months. When in New York, Mr. and Mrs. Clark will be guests of Mr. W. A. Clark, in the latter's new home, said to be the most expensive private residence in America, if not in the world. The Harriman interests, it is reported, will be in charge of the Clark railway property, in the absence of the president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad.

#### Eastern Money for Skyscrapers

Eastern life insurance money again is to be poured into Los Angeles in a golden stream, according to information that reached the city this week. To this time, the New York Life, and others in the same class, have made loans here in excess of \$5,000,000, and at least as much more is to be placed before the end of June. There are an even dozen skyscrapers, already planned, that will be in active construction along Broadway. Spring and Main streets within the next ninety days, each of which will cost from \$900,000 to a million and a quarter. It is more than a safe prediction that before the end of 1911 the Los Angeles building record will have surpassed all previous records.

#### Indefatigable Motley Flint

In the event that Motley H. Flint is successful in securing for Los Angeles the Shrine convention next year, he will have accomplished a result that will still further enhance his value as a first-class booster. It is not yet six years since the order enjoyed the hospitalities of this city, and at that time it was thought that if the meeting came here again within a decade Los Angeles would be more than satisfied. Now, according to Motley, the prospects for bringing the 1912 session to Southern California are more than bright, and as the gathering will induce upward of thirty thousand persons to travel in this direction, the prize is well worth capturing.

#### West Sixteenth Street Struggle Nearly Ended

West Sixteenth street, which has been tardy in development from Normandie, west to the city limits, soon will be materially improved, due to the recent awards to the L. A. P. and the Rose-dale Cemetery Association. For its private right-of-way damage bill the electric railway will get close to \$150,000. The cemetery association is still fighting its award, but it is believed the end in the long struggle is in sight, and that before January, 1912, this important thoroughfare, all the way to the sea, will be dedicated to the public.

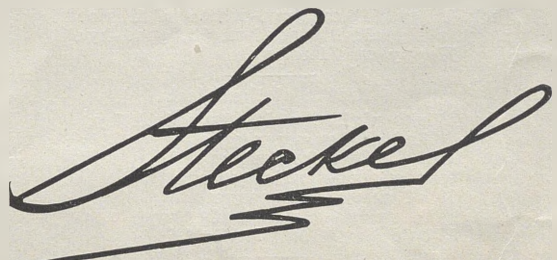
#### "Bob" Sherman's Fine Record

With the resignation of Robert P. Sherman from the position of general manager of the Los Angeles Pacific, the last of the Clark-Sherman guard is relieved. The younger Sherman, son of the former vice-president of the system, has proved by his splendid management of the property, his right to be regarded as an able railway operator. He is to devote his time in future to the extensive landed interests controlled by himself and his father, Gen. M. H. Sherman.

#### Children's Pictures in Characteristic Attitudes

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# Books

Another story of graft and corruption in politics! But the public continues to relish an account of a good drubbing administered to a soulless corporation, even though the only thoroughly successful encounters reported are as yet confined to the pages of the modern novel. However, there is a certain satisfaction even in imaginary victories over the grasping, heartless methods of money power. So "The Man and the Dragon," by Alexander Otis, is quite acceptable, especially as it is so smoothly and vividly recounted. John Price is "the man"—a poor, struggling editor with a great brain, a powerful pen, unlimited courage and a fine sense of humor, the most popular literary ideal of a strong moulder of public opinion, but in practice a rather difficult and rare combination in this branch of business. Assuming control of the Carthage News in a perfectly legitimate manner, through the kindness of "Boss" Evans, Price builds up a good circulation and stirs up considerable trouble for certain citizens of Carthage, in which fight he is called upon to meet several somewhat complicated situations in his own affairs. All the strongest weapons of the "machine" are used in the contest—love, money, financial ruin, bodily injury even, in bribe and threat. For the sake of greater novelty he has to fight first on one side, then on the other, of a question involving nicety of business ethics; to appeal, for a time at least, to the public, to be a turncoat. Having whipped the Carthage Electric Company, "the dragon" in the case, in its franchise campaign, with his benefactor, Thomas Evans (not William G. Evans of Denver, however), and his tools, Fagan and Driscoll of the police force and "the Red Spider," a prize fighter and tough about town, arrayed against him, he is faced by another fight, in which he opposes municipal ownership of the street railway. Foreseeing that his erstwhile friend, "Boss" Evans, will become the virtual head of the electric system and carry off the funds that should theoretically enrich the city, he turns to swim against popular opinion in which he has so lately been acclaimed a hero. In his speech before the honorable governing body of Carthage, his councilmanic privileges having been bought almost with his life and his fortune, he sets forth a few reasons for private ownership of street railways as opposed to municipal enterprise along these lines. But it is by their own misdeeds that the corruptionists are beaten. The inspiration of the doughty editor's nobility of action is the pretty daughter of the largest stockholder in the Carthage Electric Company, a maiden who fortunately appreciates the strength of the man who idealizes her to his own heroic proportions and who develops in an astonishingly short time from a frivolous, foolish coquette to an implied equality with this great man. New characterizations of the political "boss" and corruptionist, which present a more human side, are Thom Evans, a philanthropic plotter, and Nathan Everett, the typical business man. "The Man and the Dragon" is bright, snappy and bound to be quite as popular as its predecessors on public political methods. ("The Man and the Dragon." By Alexander Otis. Little, Brown & Co.)

## "Jim Hands"

Quaint, quiet, restful is the homely gossip of "Jim Hands." Richard Washburn Child has drawn a characterization of Jim, foreman of the upper leather room in a shoe factory in a thriving little New England town, and of his small world of associates, so simply, so humanly that his characters promptly become members of the reader's circle of book friends, along with Mrs. Wiggs, Eben Holden, Friendship Village folk and others of similar sweetly simple philosophical disposition. Says Jim, "It's funny how restless you feel when you ain't at work on one of the regular days, and how you keep starting inside with the feeling that you oughter

be down at the factory. . . . I think maybe, there's a while lot of excitement in what folks call drudgery, after all." With a father's pride, it is on the romance of his beautiful daughter, Katherine, who marries the factory owner's son, that Jim grows most talkative. But interest in the difficulties in the course of true love in the case of Robert Harvey and Katherine Hands is secondary to that which the doings of the villagers who touch the outer rim of the circle arouse. There is Anne Villet, whose mysterious, sad life story meant so much to Katherine, involving her lover, as well as Joe Paul, the deserter; the drummer, who was just a "natural-born talker;" Elmore Carter, the broker, and his wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Harvey, the factory owner. Then there is Fred Duvey, the stranded low-comedy actor, dubbed "the durn fool," and his meek little wife; poor ignorant Pete Sotus, the Russian who got the "brotherhood of man" so badly mixed, and Tommy Cutts, the tough little knot of humanity snatched from the burning, but to be pronounced incorrigible by society. Touches of comedy are introduced by Jerry Pollock and his experiences while wearing that sporty checked suit "bought at such a bargain." "Wearing that suit, so far as he was concerned, was like keeping bad company." Jim's vigorous mother-in-law displays considerable Irish shrewdness and sense of humor. Among other wise observations she remarks, apropos political expediency officials, "Let them with mud on their feet come in to sweep out the parlor. Is that it?" Another bit of comedy that approaches the dramatic, almost, is the incident at the office of the Marden County Argus, when Mazie Marcou, Kohinoor soubrette with the bleached hair, cracked voice and doubtful terpsichorean accomplishment, takes exception to Edward Knowles, the editor, in his dramatic criticism of her art, and unexpectedly plays the part of savior of the little sheet when it is threatened by Mr. Paul R. Otis and the M. & U. Railroad. The book is full of incidents and sketches of human nature such as every little village knows. ("Jim Hands." By Richard Washburn Child. The Macmillan Co.)

## "Old Mother West Wind"

Charming little stories for young children, in which the breezes and smaller animals are personified, yet each retains its natural characteristics. Among the stories are "Why Grandfather Frog Has No Tail," because he was so proud and lazy Dame Nature took it away; "Why Jimmy Skunk Wears Stripes," because he stole birds' eggs at night when he was all black, now he can be seen; "Billy Mink's Swimming Party;" "Bobby Coon and Reddy Fox Play Tricks," and, the joke was turned on them, and the Merry Little Breezes played pranks with all of them, and many other equally entertaining tales, several having little morals tacked on them, and all told in simple language, and attractively illustrated. ("Old Mother West Wind." By Thornton W. Burgess. Little, Brown & Co.)

## At Mt. Washington

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hohnes of Cleveland, Ohio, were Sunday guests at the Mt. Washington Hotel.

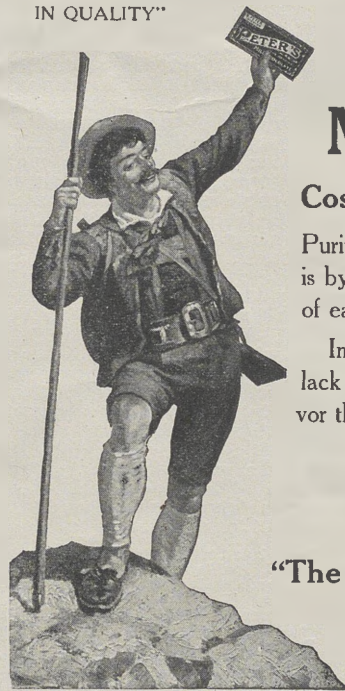
Mrs. J. H. Utley was a guest of Mrs. Viola Kennedy at luncheon at the Mt. Washington this week.

Mrs. Richard Hoyter and Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair of Seattle, Wash., and Miss L. Litka and Miss D. MacDonald of Pasadena, formed a dinner party at the Mt. Washington Hotel one evening this week.

Most attractive was the wedding dinner party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Alan D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Grant, Mrs. Robert A. Thompson, Miss Nickerson, Miss Freda Nickerson, Miss Lord and Miss Coons, which was given at Hotel Mt. Washington one evening this week.

Miss Armstrong of Hamilton and Miss Anne Hendry of Duluth, Minn.,

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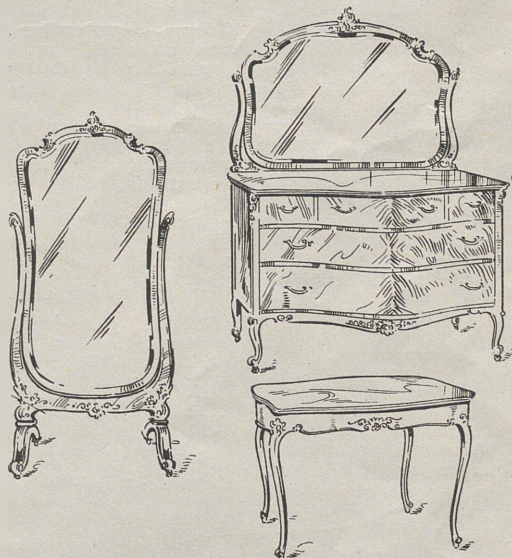
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were guests at Hotel Mt. Washington recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mage entertained Miss Smith of Kansas City at the Mt. Washington this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hodgen and Miss Anderson of Charleston, Ill., are late arrivals at the Hotel Mt. Washington for the winter.

Dr. Frederica and Miss Annabel Keep have returned to Hotel Mt. Washington after a visit of several weeks with

their sister, Mrs. S. A. Arentz of Mason, Nev.

Miss Glenn and A. C. Wier of this city were dinner guests at the Mt. Washington Hotel recently.

Mrs. Leverich S. Duryee, Master Schuyler Duryee, Mrs. William C. Cox, Capt. and Mrs. Robert McFarland, all of Everett, Wash., have registered at the Virginia for a short sojourn.



# Music

By Blanche Rogers Lott

Another brilliant audience foregathered last week to listen to the third concert by the Symphony Orchestra. Presumably, its object was to hear the orchestra, but the general report was that the soloist was the attraction and most of the reviews of the concert mentioned the work of the soloist first and whatever space was left was accorded to the orchestra. Los Angeles has a symphony orchestra which is rapidly becoming one of the leading organizations of the United States. Only the Boston orchestra, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and possibly two or three others are its superiors. The improvement in the work of this organization this season is marked. In its rendition of Sinding's magnificent symphony there was the necessary northern color, splendid rhythm, competent execution (especially was the work of the brass and wood-wind instruments improved), and a live interest in the number shown. Mr. Hamilton had a keen insight into the work, and his men responded to his demands in a thoroughly excellent manner. Other compositions presented were the Prolog to "Passing of Arthur," by Tennyson, a beautiful composition by Carl Busch, an American citizen, and a power in the history of music in America through his orchestral and choral directing in the middle west, and Goldmark's overture to "Sakuntala." The Busch number, especially, was enjoyable, for the work of the orchestra was smooth and balanced to a nicety. The soloist, Mme. Gerville-Reache, was received with acclaim by the large audience. Her first aria, "More Regal in His Low Estate," from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," showed a voice of wondrous natural beauty, but uneven, for the first phrases were throaty in quality, the middle voice most agreeable, and the high notes showing a decided tendency to strain and spread. The accompaniment of this number was poorly played, but one was obliged to sympathize with the players to a great extent, for unquestionably the singer takes liberties that would tax the ability of a piano accompanist. This was especially noticeable also in the Gluck aria from "Orpheus," for the smoothly flowing eighth notes of this well-known aria were anything but even. Mme. Gerville-Reache was at her best in the first encore, a selection from "Paul and Virginia," Masse, and the Carmen aria which was greeted with a burst of applause and its repetition demanded.

Tuesday evening, at the song recital of Mme. Gerville-Reache, ample opportunity was given the singer to demonstrate her real capabilities. The beauty of voice was more apparent on this occasion than at the Friday afternoon concert. The more French in character the composition, the better it is rendered by the singer. The song literature of the French school has never been so characteristically interpreted here as at this recital. Especially was the last group consisting of Air de Lia (L'Enfant Prodigue) (Claude Debussy), L'Anneau d'argent (Chaminade), La Cloche (Saint-Saens), Chanson Slave (Chaminade), Plaisirs d'amour (Martini), D'une Prison (Reynaldo Hahn), ideally beautiful. In the larger songs the tendency of the singer is to force the chest tones so they become out of proportion to the rest of the voice. This is a pity, for the gorgeousness of this voice requires no artificiality. It is unfortunate that this great contralto tries to sing German songs, which are unsuited to her. A local accompanist, Mrs. Gertrude Ross, played excellently. She not only supported the singer, but interpreted the compositions, the accompaniments of which mean so much.

Of vital interest to all who love good music is the announcement of six chamber music concerts to be given by the new organization, the Brahms Quintet. These concerts are to be given Saturday nights, fortnightly, at

Blanchard Hall, which is ideally arranged and located for such affairs. The members of the Brahms Quintet are Ralph Wylie, first violin; Adolph Tandler, second violin; Rudolph Kopp, viola; Alex. Simonsen, violoncello; Homer Grunn, piano. This aggregation is capable of first-class work and deserves the patronage of all. The first concert, this evening, January 21, will consist of the string quartet in G minor by Grieg, two songs by Ethelbert Nevin, with trio accompaniment, "Doris" and "Deep in the Rose's Glowing Heart," by Mrs. Ralph Wylie, and the great piano quintet by Schumann. Students should avail themselves of these concerts for the hearing of chamber music is the most necessary of all departments of music.

One of the most excellent programs ever presented in Los Angeles was the following one given by Thomas N. MacBurney of Chicago, last week:

Tu seconda i voti miei (1787) (Bianchi), Come raggio di Sol (Saldara), Where'er You Walk (Semiele) (Handel), Licht (Sinding), Nachtiges Wandern, Am Waldbach (Kaun), Über ein Stündlein, Unter Sternen (Weingartner), L'invitation au voyage (Debussy), Mandoline (Debussy), Contemplation (Widow), La Cloche (St. Saens), Stances (Lakme) (Debussy), Eleanore (Mallison), Invictus (Hahn), Spirit Flower (Campbell-Tipton), Sad Memories, June (Downing), The Lark Now Leaves His Wat'ry Nest (Parker).

Mr. MacBurney has a baritone voice of extensive range and good quality which he has under fair control, but from a vocal standpoint he has not reached the point where the voice responds to the wishes and needs of the singer. Mr. MacBurney is evidently one having high intellectual ideals, and it is to his credit, but the vehicle of expressing the ideals is inadequate at present. Mrs. Hennion Robinson played the difficult accompaniments with accuracy and feeling, but did not always give the singer enough support on account of lack of power in the left hand.

Ellis Club, assisted by Mrs. Constance Balfour, soprano; Mr. Arthur Alexander, tenor; Mr. William James Chick, baritone, and the Krauss Quartet, as soloists, will give an unusually good program Tuesday evening at Simpson Auditorium as will be seen by the following numbers by the club:

A Vintage Song (Mendelssohn); In Vocal Combat (Dudley Buck); Carpathian Folk Song (Patterson); Spring Night (Max Fike), with soprano obligato by Constance Balfour and string quartet accompaniment; Toreador, Huda (H. Trefore), arrangement by N. Clifford Page; King Olaf's Christmas (Dudley Buck), with tenor solo by Mr. Alexander and baritone solo by Mr. Chick, and piano, organ and string quartet accompaniment; Pace Mio Dio (La Forza del Destino) (Verdi), Ecstasy (Walter Rummel), Constance Balfour; Where'er You Walk (Handel), Allerseelen (Richard Strauss), A Love Song (Haeche), Arthur Alexander; Quartet op. 44, No. 2 (Mendelssohn), Romanza with cello solo (Chopin), Krauss String Quartet.

The first of the Harry Clifford Lott song recitals will be given Thursday evening, January 26, at the Cumstock Auditorium. The program will be as follows:

Den will ich lustig lachen (Aeolus) (Bach), Plaisir d'Amour (Martini), Guertternacht (Franz), The Clock (Loewe), In der Dämmerung (Bechgaard), Daheim (Hugo Kaun), Lydia (Faure), Si je tais Roi (Liszt), Legend of the Crossbill (Winterberger), If You Become a Nun, Dear, When We Too Parted (Clarence Lucas), Robin Goodfellow (Orlando Morgan), Faith, Hope, Charity (MacDonald), Boot and Saddle (Jas. H. Rogers), March Along, King Charles (Maude V. White).

The faculty of the College of Fine Arts of the University of Southern California will give a concert Monday evening at the University M. E. church. Among those who will participate are Mrs. Morgan Rockhold-Robbins, Miss Trowbridge and Messrs. Oscar Seiling, Mead, Cogswell and W. F. Skeele, the dean.

As has been her custom for several years, both here and in New York, Miss Margaret Goetz will remember Schubert's birthday by presenting a remarkably good program of the composer's works, a week from Sunday afternoon,

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at the Church of the Unity. The assisting artists will be Mesdames W. J. Kirkpatrick, soprano; Ada Marsh Chick, Gertrude Ross, Downs-Creighton, accompanists; Messrs. George Walcker, basso; Arthur Alexander, tenor; Oskar Seiling, violinist; Axel Simonsen, cello, and a chorus of women's voices.

The two programs for the famous Tetraxini's concerts, Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon, are as follows:

First: Fantasie for flute and piano, "Good Night, My Dear Child" (Popp), Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoit. Baritone solos, "An die Musik" (Schubert); "Ewig Mein Reich" (Schmitt); "Der Sieger" (Kaun), Mr. Hastings. Aria, "Caro Nome," "Rigoletto" (Verdi), Tetraxini. Piano solo "Polonaise E major" (Liszt), Mr. Benoit. Aria, "Una voce poco fa" (Barber of Seville) (Rossini), Tetraxini. Romance (Stiehl); Arabesque (Debussy), Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoit. Baritone solos, "Young Dietrich" (Henschel); "Lys" (Benoist); "The Ballad of the Bony Fiddler" (Hammond), Mr. Hastings. Aria, including the "Mad Scene," "Lucia" (Donizetti), Tetraxini.

Second: Fantasie, "Pastoral Hongroise," flute and piano (Doppler), Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoit. Baritone solos, "Widmung," "Ich Grolle Nicht" (Schumann); "Die Allmacht" (Schubert), Mr. Hastings. Aria, "Ah fors e lui," and "Sempere Libre" (Traviata) (Verdi), Tetraxini. Piano solo "Marche Militaire" (Schubert-Tausig), Mr. Benoit. Aria, "Bel Raggio" (Semiramide) (Rossini), Tetraxini. "Romance," flute and piano (Emile Bernard); "Le Tourbillon" (Anderson), Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoit. Baritone solo, "Mirage" (Liza Lehmann); "There Was an Ancient King" (Henschel); "A Theme" (Benoist), Mr. Hastings. Polacca, from "Mignon" (Thomas), Tetraxini.

It seems a pity that as Friday, January 27, is Mozart's birthday that one of his famous arias that requires a Tetraxini should not be on the program.

Mrs. Harry Eichelberger and Mrs. George S. Marrygold will give a two-piano recital Monday evening in the Young Women's Christian Association building. These excellent pianists are well equipped for their task and should render an unusually interesting program.

At the appearance of Siegfried Wagner in Paris recently he hardly seems to have been a success. His program contained one work by Liszt, three by Richard Wagner, and seven by himself. Lalo, the well-known French

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composer wrote: "In the seven works of Siegfried Wagner that he produced in Paris, there is no trace of personal emotion, depth of feeling or delicacy of sentiment. All commonplace, tasteless, overblown of the 'Walkure' or of 'Siegfried,' drowned in syrupy sauce, disguised by rhymes of Vienna waltzes, and which strike the ear as painful parodies of paternal heroism and genius. It was astounding to note the serious manner in which Siegfried Wagner, grandson of a great man, and son of a still greater man, indeed of one of the greatest men who ever lived, proclaimed himself their equal, placed himself on their pedestal and in a concert in which he executed their works together with his own gave to himself the lion's share."

Mr. Finck, in the Evening Post of New York, writes thus of the new opera by Humperdinck, "Königskinder." "The assertion that this is the best German opera since 'Parsifal' holds true of the poetic side as well as the musical."

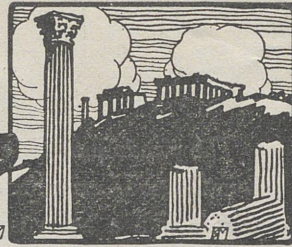
### Miss D'Arcy's Analytical Lectures

Beginning Thursday morning, February 2, Miss Ella D'Arcy will offer a series of analytical lectures in the music hall of Blanchard building, traversing the musical careers of the more modern noted song composers. Her plan will be to trace the development of the national music of the countries to which they belong, and its effect on their compositions. The Finnish and Russian composers will be especially discussed, as the music of those countries is of later development. Germany, France, England and America will be represented during the course, and programs consisting of typical compositions from each composer will be interpreted by well-known artists.





# Art



## EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Rob Wagner—625 S. Figueroa street.

### By Everett C. Maxwell

Los Angeles is enjoying the second annual exhibition under the auspices of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the management of the Los Angeles Architectural Club. It opened with a brilliant reception the

ple, we have allowed our minds to run in narrow channels as regards art knowledge. Our study clubs have long presented valued courses in the painters' or sculptors' art, but in a broad sense of the term we lack art education. Perhaps we know the architect's intricate art least of all. We have beheld many blue prints full of meaningless squares and angles and little



STUDY BY HAROLD PYLE (ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT)

evening of Thursday, January 12, on the ninth floor of the Forrester building, at 640 South Broadway. Two thousand invitations were issued for that occasion, which has led to a misconception that admission at any time during the protracted run of the exhibition would be by card only. This is a mistake, as the general public is urged to attend this notable showing at any time between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and as often as it pleases, without charge. With awakened interest in the present high standard of architectural art and what it promises for the vast future, the visitor to the present exhibit will find much food for thought and many things to delight the eye and enrich the intellect. As a wideawake, studious peo-

ple, we have allowed our minds to run in narrow channels as regards art knowledge. Our study clubs have long presented valued courses in the painters' or sculptors' art, but in a broad sense of the term we lack art education. Perhaps we know the architect's intricate art least of all. We have beheld many blue prints full of meaningless squares and angles and little

The present exhibition is a revelation. It is a gigantic thing of all-absorbing interest. Far surpassing last year's display in quality of work and general arrangement, it crowds to capacity the entire top floor of the Forrester building. On entering the gallery an attractive array of rare tapestries, rich rugs, ancient and modern furniture and exquisite bric-a-brac, loaned by local dealers forms a pleasing foreground for the long perspective

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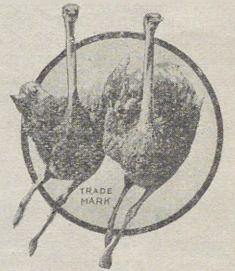
of stalls containing work by all our best local workers as well as the noted ones from eastern cities. One room is devoted to the work of local painters, and includes canvases by Benjamin C. Brown, Rob Wagner, Jean Mannheim, Hanson Puthuff, J. Bond Francisco, Franz Bischoff, Frederick Melville Dumond and Helma Heynsen Jahn. Julia Bracken Wendt and Henrich Schneider show examples of their sculptures. I hope to review their special group later. A notable group of original drawings includes twelve by Maxfield Parrish, several large working drawings by Blackfield, a set of mural drawings by Fernand Dana Marsh of New York, a set of colored prints of Abbey's "Holy Grail" frieze, and work by Howard Pyle. These will be reviewed next week.

Of much importance to local art lovers and educators was the ceremony which took place at the University of Southern California, Thursday afternoon, January 17, when Hector Alliot, acting as spokesman for Mrs. J. O. Koepfli, who is now traveling in the Holy Land, presented to that institution a splendid bas-relief of Rev. Oliver Spencer Frambes. This excellent piece of modeling is the latest work of A. Stirling Calder, whose departure to New York last year was such a distinct loss to Southern California. The sculptor has seized upon the educator's strong intellectuality, his calm benignity of expression, his keenness of eye, and the rendering is simple and direct. The relief is in bronze, showing the figure posed three-quarter length. This is the first private benefaction of the sort in Los Angeles, and it is hoped that it may be the forerunner for many such in days to come.

California Art Club has issued invitations to the formal opening of its handsome new gallery in the Hotel Ivins, corner of Tenth and Figueroa streets, which will take place Monday evening, January 30. Each member of the club will be represented by two or more paintings.

One of the principal exhibitions of the month will be that of Rob Wagner, the well-known portrait painter, who expects to open a week's showing of his recent canvases Monday, January 23, at his studio, 625 South Figueroa street. This exhibition will consist of several large and important canvases and is the first to be given by Mr. Wagner since his return to Los Angeles. It will be open to the public.

"Modern Mural Decoration in America," by Selwyn Brinton, is the opening paper in the International Studio for January, with a frontispiece in color from a frieze by Maxfield Parrish in the Knickerbocker Hotel. The other illustrations in black and white are from panels and lunettes by John La Farge, John W. Alexander, John S. Sargent, Violet Oakey, Charles Sprague Pearce and Edward Simmons. Marion Hep-



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worth Dixon writes of the work of James Paterson with thirteen illustrations; Frederic Lees of a collection of drawings by Rembrandt and the old masters, with seven illustrations; Lella Mechlin of the work of Frederick Ballard Williams, with six reproductions from Mr. Williams' paintings; Arthur Hoeber of the National Academy winter exhibitions, with reproductions from sculptures and paintings by Robert L. Aitken, Daniel Chester French, Charles W. Hawthorne, Ernest Lawson, Gardner Symons (whose studio is at Laguna Beach), and Susan Watkins. "Silence and Floating Ice," a striking winter scene, is the subject of the painting by Mr. Symons. Mr. Lawson also paints winter "Harlem River at High Bridge." "Some Ancient Swiss Coiffers," "Recent Designs in Domestic Architecture," "In the Galleries," etc., with studio talk, reviews, and the Lay Figure complete the number.

Invitations have been issued by Miss Susie May Berry Dando to an exhibition of her recent watercolor paintings, at one of the local art galleries. Opening with a reception next Friday afternoon and evening, the canvases will remain on view until February 4.



# Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke

Judge and Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell were host and hostess Wednesday evening at a handsomely appointed dinner given at the California Club in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, who will leave today for an extended trip abroad. The table was prettily arranged with pink roses and ferns, and guests included mutual friends of the guests of honor and Judge and Mrs. Hubbell. Tuesday, Mrs. Joseph K. Clark of 903 Westlake avenue entertained with a small luncheon at the California Club for her brother-in-law, Mr. J. Ross Clark, and for Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Whitney of Portland, Ore. The table centerpiece was a mound of ferns with violets and pink rosebuds as the settings. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Whitney, Judge and Mrs. Pickford of Montana, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kemp, Mrs. Walter V. Smith of Portland, Judge and Mrs. Knowles of Montana, Mr. E. P. Clark, Miss Lucy Clark, Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee, Col. E. E. Dravo, Mrs. T. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., and Mr. Walter Miller Clark. The same day Mrs. E. P. C. Klokke of South Figueroa street entertained with a handsomely appointed luncheon for Mrs. J. Ross Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Clark plan to sail from New York on the Cleveland, January 28, and will be away about six months. In their absence their niece, Miss Sally Bonner, will be a house guest of her aunt, Miss Anna Clark, of 453 East Adams street.

Members of the younger set were delightfully feted Friday evening at the attractively appointed dinner-dance given by Mrs. W. D. Woolwine, at her home on North Broadway, in honor of a coterie of the season's buds, Misses Katherine Banning, Elizabeth Helm, Lucile Clark, Jane Rollins, Mary Goodrich Read and Miss Weir, the latter being a house guest of Miss Helm. About eighty-five young folk were present and the affair was one of the most enjoyable of the season's many. The home was prettily decorated for the occasion, the downstairs being arranged with quantities of Enchantress carnations, while the spacious palm room on the second floor was in red, poinsettias being effectively utilized.

One of the most elaborate of the week's society affairs was the five hundred party given Tuesday afternoon by Miss Ada Seeley of 1515 South Figueroa street in compliment to a coterie of the season's brides-elect, Misses Ethelwyn Dulin, Caroline Canfield, Adeline Wright, Gladys Letts, Helen Dickinson, Florence Thompson and Agnes Hole. Each guest was given a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns and later were presented with guest prizes, dainty pieces of linen with embroidered monograms. The decorations were simple, but particularly effective. In the dining room ropes of fern and white tulle formed a pretty canopy overhead, while clusters of white roses were arranged about the room. The drawing room was decorated with a quantity of pink roses. Mrs. Leah J. Seeley, mother of the hostess; Mrs. William B. Seeley and Miss Mabel Seeley of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, assisted Miss Seeley in entertaining. Besides the complimented guests there were invited Meses. William Bayly, Jr., Walter Comstock, Anson Lick of Pasadena, Philip Cross, Clarence Vicker, Wright Coulter, Alexander Hamilton; Misses Ruth Larned, Evelyn Weir, Ruth Douglas of Vancouver, Katherine Stearns, Helen Thresher, Madeline King, Florence Brown, Angelita Phillips, Lois Salisbury, Eloise Watson, Virginia Nourse, Mary Richardson, Elizabeth Helm, Helen Brant, Florence Wachter, Olive Erdt, Eileen Canfield, Barbara Burkhalter, Elise Kelly, Elizabeth Brant, Edith Edmiston of Pasadena, Virginia Walsh, Edna Letts, Florence Clark, Marie Stockard, Bertha Lull, Hazel Barlow, Annette Ives, Cora Ives, Gladys McLachlan, Margaret Ellis of San Diego, Margaret Mears of Altadena, Mamie Maier, Jean Long, May Rhodes, Olive Trask, Lucy Smith of Pasadena, Edna Bradford, Florence Bowden, Eva

Bayly, Florence Seeley, June Seeley, Margaret Miller, Mercedes de Luna, Margaret Goodrich, Helen Stocker, Clarisse Stevens, Helen Holmes, Olive Kennedy, Mamie Packard, Nora Dickinson and Maybelle Barlow.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy have returned from an eastern trip, where they passed the holidays in Washington, D. C., and in New York with their daughter, Miss Aileen McCarthy, who is in school in Washington, D. C. Mr. McCarthy is building a handsome new home at the corner of Fifth street and Norton avenue in Van Ness Square and pending the completion of their new place, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are living at 515 Manhattan place.

Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee of 987 Magnolia avenue entertained Thursday evening with an attractively appointed dinner party in honor of Judge and Mrs. Erskine Mayo Ross. Pink roses prevailed in the decoration of the dining room and table and places were set for Judge and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marshall, Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys, Mrs. Joseph Clark, Col. E. E. Dravo, Mr. Hancock Banning, Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood and Mr. G. Allan Hancock. Colonel Dravo, who is a house guest at the Chaffee home, is chief commissary in the department of Columbia. He served with General Chaffee in Arizona in the years 1876 and 1881, and has only recently returned from France.

Mrs. Hugh Livingstone Macneil of South Figueroa street and her daughter, Miss Macneil, are expected to return early next month from New York, where they went to pass the holidays with Mrs. Macneil's son, Mr. Sayre Macneil, who is attending Harvard. Upon their return, Mrs. Macneil and Miss Macneil will go to their ranch in Azusa, where they will remain until near the date for Miss Macneil's marriage to Dr. Bernard Smith, which event will take place soon after Lent.

In honor of Miss Mildred Burnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burnett, a theater party was given Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ennis of West Adams street. Following the performance the guests enjoyed a supper at the Alexandria, the table there being attractively decorated with roses and violets. Places were set for Miss Burnett, Miss Lucile Clark, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Sallie Bonner, Miss Juliet Borden, Mr. James Page, Mr. Allen Archer, Mr. Joseph Coffman, Mr. George Ennis, Mr. Lane and Mr. and Mrs. Ennis.

Miss Agnes Hole, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willits J. Hole of West Sixth street, whose engagement to Mr. Samuel Rindge, son of Mrs. Frederick Rindge, was announced several months ago, has chosen July 12 as the date for her marriage. The ceremony will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents and will be one of the brilliant society events of the year. Miss Hole will have as her maid of honor, Miss Rhoda Rindge, sister of the groom-elect, and her bridesmaids will be her classmates at the National Park seminary, Misses Miriam and Florence Shimer of Milton, Pa., Miss Hazel Mires of Ohio, Miss Miriam Cooper of Montana, and Miss Margaret Miller of Los Angeles. The Misses Shimer, who visited here last spring as house guests of Miss Hole, have many friends among the younger set here. Mr. Frederick Rindge will serve his brother as best man, and the other assistants will be Messrs. Everett Bennett, Walter Miller of Arizona, Roy Bayly, David Brant and two of Mr. Rindge's classmates at Harvard University, Messrs. Brown and Hopkins. For a month before the wedding the Holes will entertain with a house party for the bridal party, and a merry round of affairs are being planned.

More than six hundred invitations were issued for the brilliant reception given Thursday afternoon at the Ebell Clubhouse by Mrs. R. H. F. Variel and Mrs. Robert P. Smith, in honor of the former's two daughters-in-law, Mrs. R. H. Variel, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence

The picture shows Model B in Gossard Corsets, for the woman with a heavy figure ---with large abdomen and bust.

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The second recital is devoted to musical settings of poems by Rudyard Kipling.

Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott at the Piano.

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Leroy Variel. Both the honored guests are recent brides, Mrs. R. H. F. Variel, Jr., having been Miss Greta D. Augustine of San Rafael, and Mrs. Clarence Variel having been Miss Reba Smith, daughter of Mrs. R. P. Smith. The reception Thursday was particularly attractive in its appointments, quantities of cut flowers and greenery being used in the decoration of the club rooms. Receiving with the hostesses and guests of honor were Mrs. Roger Sherman Page and Miss Eula Smith. Assisting in receiving were Meses. Mary J. Schallert, John A. Henderson, George L. Crenshaw, Henry Clay Gooding, Helen Henderson Steckel, E. H. Barmore, Joseph C. Wilson, C. E. Burcham, H. C. Buell, Oliver C. Bryant, G. A. Olshausen, J. W. Hendrick, Edward North, C. R. Summer, Mathew S. Robertson, C. S. Ward, Gertrude Ross, Loren O. Crenshaw, J. T. Fitzgerald, F. H. Hecker, J. L. Murphy, Frank A. Crome; Misses Lou Johnstone Ward, Caroline Lenz, Florence M. Variel, Annabel Keep, Lily Olshausen, Helen Warner Bushnell and Dr. Frederica Keep.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pendleton of 2129 Norwood street announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sue Winifred Pendleton, to Mr. Murray Mosby of Kansas City, Mo., the ceremony having taken place Wednesday afternoon at St. Vincent's church. Rev. Father Glass officiated and the wedding was attended only by relatives. The bride was attired in a tailor suit of brown,

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with hat to match and carried a bouquet of pale pink brideroses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Cecelia Pendleton, as maid of honor and her



sister-in-law, Mrs. J. D. Pendleton, Jr., as matron of honor. Following the service at the church a dinner was enjoyed at the Van Nuys Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Mosby will make their home at the Van Nuys indefinitely.

Of interest to a wide circle of friends is the announcement made by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Griffith Bartlett of Vista del Mar, Hollywood, of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Bessie Herbert Bartlett, to Mr. Cecil Frankel, a young business man of this city. The secret was revealed Thursday at a luncheon given by the bride-elect's mother, the luncheon also celebrating the twenty-ninth wedding anniversary of the hostess. The table was effectively decorated in yellow, the centerpiece being a silver boat filled with chrysanthemums, while from the chandelier was suspended a basket of the flowers and Spanish bloom, tied with yellow tulle and ribbon. From the basket was dropped a white dove. The place cards were ornamented with dainty maidens of old fashioned and modern mien, bearing the significant dates, 1882, Mrs. Bartlett's wedding year, and 1911, which will be Miss Bartlett's wedding date. Concluding the luncheon ices were served in the form of the two white kissing doves mounted on yellow pedestals. About the necks of the doves, tied with yellow ribbons, were white and gold envelopes, sealed with gold hearts, and these bore cards announcing the betrothal. Places at the table were set for Misses W. T. Reynolds, Philip Zobelein, George M. Williams, Charles F. Noyes, William H. Jamison, George L. McKeeby, J. M. Hunter, Charles J. Lick, R. Fred Vogel, George Zobelein, Wright Hoag, C. C. Loomis, Charles G. Bartlett of Ventura; Misses Julia Frankel, Elsa Schroeder and Florence Bartlett. Miss Bartlett, who is well known in the local musical and society circles, has traveled extensively abroad and has studied music in Europe and in New York.

Mr. George Bixby entertained a party of business men from San Diego and San Francisco at luncheon at the Hotel Virginia, Thursday. His guests included Messrs. Duncan MacKinnon, E. E. Copps, Hans Marquardt, L. G. Jones, S. T. Johnson of San Diego; Messrs. I. W. Hellman and E. S. Heller of San Francisco and Mr. P. E. Hatch of Long Beach.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Jack Jevne, the reception to have been given Thursday of this week by Mrs. H. Jevne, Mrs. Jack Jevne, Mrs. Herman Henneberger and Mrs. Arthur H. Braly, has been postponed. The many friends of Mr. Jevne will be relieved to know that the operation for appendicitis was successful and the patient is progressing favorably.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Hogan of 911 West Thirty-fifth street announce the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Ethel Hogan, to Dr. Joseph P. Copp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew James Copp of 1222 Ingraham street. Revelation of the approaching nuptials was made Saturday at a dainty luncheon given by Mrs. Gordon Scott Davidson. A centerpiece of violets ornamented the table and corsage bouquets of the flowers marked places. Hidden in the bouquets were tiny slippers which contained the announcement cards. The wedding is to take place February 22. Aside from the guest of honor and hostess, places were laid for Mrs. Chester Leland Hogan, Mrs. J. Alexander Hartley, Miss Alice Hogan, Miss Hazel Hill, Miss Edna Bovard, Miss Gretchen Hensel and Miss Edna Augur. The bride-elect is popular with a wide circle of friends here and the groom-to-be is a brother of Maj. James Copp.

Judge and Mrs. Erskine Mayo Ross and Mr. G. Allan Hancock have issued invitations to the members of the Gamut Club for a reception to be given at their handsome new home, corner Vermont avenue and Wilshire boulevard, Monday evening, January 23.

Mrs. William D. Stephens of West Twenty-seventh street will entertain with a bridge party at her home Tuesday afternoon, January 24, this being the second of a series of affairs she is giving.

Miss Alberta Denis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Denis of 610 Westlake avenue, was hostess Saturday last at a prettily appointed luncheon given in compliment of Miss Lois Chamberlain and Miss Sarah Utley, two brides-elect, whose betrothals were recently made known. The luncheon table was decorated with violets and pink carnations.

Places were marked with clusters of violets caught to the drinking glasses. Besides the guests of honor there were present Mrs. Harold Cook; Misses Charline Coulter, Phila Milbank, Lucile Clark, Inez Clark, Kate Van Nuys, Clara Vickers, Gertrude King and Josephine McMillan.

Miss Helen Weber, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dan Murphy of 2076 West Adams street, for three or four weeks, has returned to her home in Berkeley. Just prior to her departure for the north, Mrs. Murphy gave a prettily appointed luncheon in her honor, other guests including Miss Elizabeth Helm, Miss Jane Rollins, Miss Annette Ives, Miss Cora Ives, Miss Weir of Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Sue Sinait, Miss Anna McDermott, Miss Mildred Burnett and Miss Phila Milbank.

At an artistically appointed church wedding Miss Katherine Bell Widney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson Widney of West Jefferson street was married Tuesday evening to Mr. Shirley Edminson Brewer of Chicago. The ceremony being witnessed by a number of relatives and friends of the couple. The service was read at St. James Methodist Episcopal church, the pastor, Rev. George W. Coultis, officiating. The church was attractively decorated for the occasion with a pretty profusion of white flowers and greenery. The bride wore a gown of heavy lace made over satin and a veil that is an heirloom in the groom's family. She carried a cluster of Cecil Brunner roses and her only ornament was a diamond necklace, the gift of the groom. Mrs. Sidney N. Reeve, sister of the bride, was her matron of honor, and she was attired in a coral marquisette made over satin and carried coral colored carnations. Mrs. Herbert Howard and Miss Alice Cullen were bridesmaids. Their gowns were of pink messaline and their bouquets were of pink carnations, Little Elizabeth Pauly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pauly and niece of the bride, served as flower girl. She wore a dainty frock of white organdie over pink silk and carried a basket of Cecil Brunner roses. Mr. Sidney N. Reeve was best man and the ushers were Messrs. Frank Pratt, Herbert Howard, Edwin Widney and Howard Bullen. After the ceremony at the church a supper was served at the home of the bride's parents, the place being decorated in an effective manner with quantities of poinsettia and pink carnations, the latter flowers being arranged in the dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer will go to Chicago to make their future home, the former being interested with a large firm of the eastern city. The bride, who was graduated from the local high school, is a native daughter and belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent families in this part of the state. Since the announcement of her engagement several weeks ago, the bride has been delightfully feted by her host of girl friends.

Miss Alice Porter Blanchard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Blanchard of 2616 East Third street, who recently returned from an extended tour of the world, will be married Friday evening, February 17, to Mr. George R. Hamilton, the ceremony being celebrated in the Boyle Heights Presbyterian church. Miss Grace Deering will be Miss Blanchard's maid of honor, while the bridesmaids chosen are Miss Charlotte Emery, Miss Leila Morrison and Miss Alice Roth, who recently arrived from Honolulu especially to take part in the ceremony. Many affairs are being given for Miss Blanchard by her host of friends.

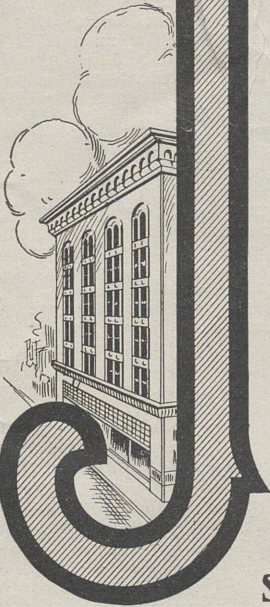
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Barham were host and hostess last Saturday evening at a dinner of twelve covers given at the California Club in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst of New York. Following the dinner the guests attended the play at the Majestic Theater.

Mrs. Sterling Newton Pierce of 638 Catalina street has issued invitations for a bridge party to be given at her home Wednesday, February 8.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Rathbun and daughter, Miss Ruth Rathbun, of 1211 Fourth avenue have returned from a month's visit in San Francisco and Santa Barbara.

In a cablegram to the steamship department of the German-American Savings Bank announcement is made of the safe arrival in Aden, Arabia, of the following Los Angeliens, who left in September for a tour of the world: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jamison and fam-

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ily, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Emmons and family, Mrs. Emma Markham, Mr. A. D. Reithmuller, Miss M. D. Bloomer, Mrs. Mary Norris, Mrs. Frances Roe, Prof. S. T. Black, Miss Pauline Black and Mrs. Alice Dodd.

In honor of Miss Rebecca Howard, who is to be married to Mr. William C. Hay of Portland, January 24, Miss Helen E. Updegraff, who is to be one of the bridesmaids, entertained Tuesday afternoon with a luncheon and card party at her home, 1414 Gramercy place. Decorations for the affair were in violet and gold, clusters of violets in gold baskets forming each table centerpiece, while the place cards were ornamented in violet and gold. Favors were gilded nut shells, tied with violet ribbons. One of the shells contained the wedding date, and the guest who found this was awarded a prize, a Venetian vase. Miss Howard was given a white and gold prayerbook. Receiving with the hostess were Miss Howard and Miss Helen Phelps of Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Others present included Mmes. Stanley Setnan, Clarence Leroy Varel, Ivan Peoples, Barnard Tyler, David Bradley, John Andrews, Jr., George Ellis and the Misses Blanche Remington, Mary Currier, Maud Marshall, Ann Richards, Elizabeth Richards, Marie Louise Freese, Kate Freese, Eula Smith, Alice Smith, Lily Olshausen, Rachael Robson, Louise Taylor, Mathilde Bartlett, Eula Nation of Hutchinson, Kan.; Alda Will of Redlands, Helen Thresher, Harriet Tate, Grace Barker, Florence Bowden, Mabel McGowan, Mary Cordary, Mary McCann, Semone Ruch, Ethelwyn Walker, Sophie Kubach, Statie Weber, Florence Judd, Marion Ross, Margaret Gilbert, Ethel Dubbs, Marie Schumann, Zola Hanawalt, Jessie Murphy, Alice Jones, Mildred Power, Gladys Reynolds, Kate McCann, Florence Thresher, Helen Stocker, Ruth Elliott, Yerva Avery, Mary Rex, Edith Rex and Mary McGowan.

Mr. Jackson Beyer of Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. and J. H. Queal and Mr. H. G. Foote, both of Minneapolis, guests at the Hotel Virginia, had an enjoyable and successful fishing trip all day Monday. But the sea was choppy and the boat small. Mr. Beyer and Mr.

Queal are old sea dogs and they didn't mind. Every promise is hoped for Mr. Foote's early recovery.

Notable and of much local interest was the wedding of Mr. Arthur Inkersley, formerly of Del Monte, to Mrs. Walter Fearn, widow of Walter Fearn, formerly United States minister to Roumania and Serbia, and afterward to Greece, and at the time of his death a member of the International Court of Egypt. The ceremony took place Thursday, December 29, at the Salisbury Cathedral, England, and was a most propitious affair, being witnessed by many of the English nobility and American personages, including the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who are close personal friends of the bride. Others who attended the ceremony included the Bishop, Precentor Carpenter, the Rev. C. Swainson, the Rev. J. S. Johnston, Colonel Collier, Mrs. French, Mrs. Moore, Miss Clark French, Barton French, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lord and Lady Acheson, Lady Alexander, Lady Dawkins, Miss Dawkins and Miss Wilson. Mr. Inkersley, who is a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was a pupil of the present Bishop of Salisbury when Dr. Wadsworth was tutor there, is an attorney by profession. He has lived in California for twenty-two years and has a wide circle of friends on the coast.

Owing to the illness of Miss Juliet Borden, daughter of Mr. Sheldon Borden of 2328 South Hope street, her grandmother, Mrs. M. C. Burnett recalled the invitations issued for the reception she was to have given in Miss Borden's honor Wednesday afternoon. The affair was to have marked the formal debut of the young woman.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dunn of 917 West Twenty-eighth street have left for the east, whence they will sail for an extended European trip.

Golf fever seems to have taken a firm hold of the guests of the Hotel Virginia and every day sees many of the guests on the links at the Virginia Country Club course. The recent rains have put the links in excellent condition for the play.



# Cheaters

If Lee Arthur had originated the plot revealed in "The Fox," which Oliver Morosco has staged so handsomely at the Burbank this week and given so adequate a production, there still would be a question as to whether it possessed the requisite vitality to insure its permanency. It is the element of surprise disclosed in the last act on which the play mainly depends for its success, and once this becomes public property, the comedy-drama is so measurably shorn of strength that it is doubtful if the interest could be maintained.

But Mr. Arthur is not entitled to a serious consideration of the production he has offered as his own. Beyond adapting the story to stage purposes, and re-christening it, the claimant author's credit summarily ceases. The chief characters, the plot, much of the dialogue, the situations, are from the creative mind of Harold McGrath, in whose two-part novelette, "The Revolt of Caliban," published in the defunct Reader magazine of April-May, 1907, originated the play which the public has been asked to believe is the sole product of Mr. Arthur.

It is not a pleasant task that confronts this reviewer—to expose so flagrant a case of brains-lifting. To term it plagiarism were altogether too mild a classification. From first to last, the little comedy is McGrath's. When it was published in book form it was re-christened "The Best Man," not nearly so felicitous a title as that originally chosen, but under either name the play is the same and "The Fox" turns out to be the alleged playwright, who is thus early run to cover.

It is incredible that Mr. Arthur should have expected to deceive the public longer than overnight. McGrath is no tyro in magazine literature. His "Man on the Box," "Hearts and Masks," "Half a Rogue" and other stories have won for him a wide hearing and while the literary quality perhaps is not high, there is a sprightly flavor to his work, originality of treatment and no little vivacity. "The Best Man" is fully protected by copyright, which, presumably, includes the dramatic rights, since the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Mr. McGrath's publishing house, usually inserts this clause in all its contracts.

That Mr. Morosco is a party to the deception nobody with a grain of sense believes. The successful local manager-director is too well aware of the accruing penalties, even were he inclined to take a chance against detection, deliberately to engage in so hazardous a game. That he is a victim of misplaced confidence is certain. When he asked the present reviewer, at the close of the second act, Monday night, for an opinion of "Mr. Arthur's play," the answer was frankly given: "Not Mr. Arthur's, Mr. Morosco; the plot, the situations, the characters are all 'lifted' from a magazine story." To this Mr. Morosco demurred, saying, "O, no, merely one of the characters—the principal character. The plot is original," clearly showing that the local producer of "The Fox" had not been frankly treated by the "borrowing" playwright.

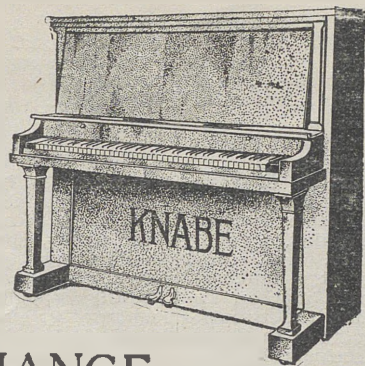
So much for this jarring incident. The legal side of it is yet to be heard. As for the play, it follows closely the story, except that extraneous characters are eliminated. Instead of two daughters, Kate and Norah, only Kate appears in the stage version, and from Cavanaugh the Irish flavored-name passes easily to Delaney. Barring this transference of cognomen, the story is unfolded much as Harold McGrath originally devised it. Henry Cavanaugh is a modern Croesus, whose dealings in high finance will not bear close scrutiny. One of his successful coups is investigated by John Carrington, a young lawyer in love with Kate, whose discovery of her father's perfidy is unexpected. He reveals his case to Kate, determined to abide by her decision. She insists that her father must make restitution. Meanwhile, Carrington places the incriminating papers in a safe in the Cavanaugh mansion for over Sunday.

That evening the receptacle is rifled of its valuable contents.

It is Kate's grandfather who is the burglar. For ten years or more the old gentleman has not followed his profession, but is maintained on an allowance grudgingly bestowed by the millionaire son. This monthly sum Henry Cavanaugh is in the habit of placing in the unused safe. If the father successfully turns the combination the money is his; if he fails, he must go without. Occasionally, Norah tips off the numbers. The elder man tries his luck this Sunday and finds a prize. Aware of his son's chicanery, he holds the winning hand for once, and from the cringing, diffident dependant is transformed into the inflexible man of purpose. He compels his son to give him a big bonus, to restore the dividends to the mulcted stockholders, to accept Carrington as a son-in-law. Then he produces the envelope containing the incriminating evidence, and, lo! only charred papers remain. Blood is thicker than water. The Oxford graduate, also burglar-graduate, has won the game on a bluff, having destroyed the documents he had first read.

This is McGrath's story, and it is faithfully copied by Arthur, who has merely changed the surnames of the characters and for melodramatic effect caused the old gentleman to dynamite the safe instead of opening it in the more artistic fashion designated by McGrath. A detective and crook are introduced by the "playwright," but they really add nothing to the plot. All the material points are preserved with exacting fidelity. The surprise of Carrington (who is Lisle in the play) when he learns that Kate's father is the real criminal; his bitter reflection that he has "broken bread and eaten salt at Cavanaugh's table," and now must betray him; Kate's decision that her father has transgressed two laws, the civic and human; Carrington's despair that he should prove the Nemesis and Kate's rejoinder that it is better so; her declaration that her father is "money-mad;" Carrington's offer to destroy the evidence and Kate's demurrer; the grandfather mixture of culture and gallantry, due to his early college training and natural inclinations; the taking of his granddaughter in to dinner, where he is an unwelcome guest; the attempt to bribe Carrington by the offer of a high-salaried position; the bestowal of the papers in the Cavanaugh (Delaney) safe; the revelation that the old man is the thief; his changed demeanor upon learning the contents and his reappearance at the Cavanaugh mansion; his questioning of John and Kate as to their love for each other; his helping himself to Henry's fine cigars (hitherto unprecedented); his demand for fifty thousand dollars, as his share of hush money; his insistence on restitution of the stolen dividends; the little by-play with the butler, the old man's joking allusion to the fact that his own savings had been invested in the company exploited by his son; his declaration that he is an honest man and that his son must have confidence in his word; his demand for a certification of the check; the threat to lay everything before the attorney general; the referring of the check to Carrington; his insistence that the latter shall marry Kate and, finally, the exposure of the empty envelope—all these incidents of plot and speech and much more of the same are taken bodily and baldly from the story and passed off by Mr. Arthur as his own. It is a sorry piece of business.

For the interpretation the full strength of the company is required, and excellent work is the resultant. Byron Beasley, in a combination of Roger de Coverley and Lord Chesterfield admirably depicts the little old man, scholar by training, gentleman from inclination, burglar by choice, who is persona non grata in his son's house. David Hartford repeats his previously-seen delineation of a captain of finance, with the same incisive bluster, without shading, without a differentiation. Charles Ruggles cleverly does the in-



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terpolated character, Edward Mackey, inebriated son of a ruined stockbroker. David Landau is the John Lisle (John Carrington), who wins Kate's love, giving a fair representation. Marjorie Rambeau's Kate Delaney (Kate Cavanaugh) is not so subtle a delineation as the character suggests; there is too much of the soubrette and less of the finished product to be convincing. Minor parts are adequately filled. The stage accessories are unusually attractive. Quarter-sawn oak wainscoting, hung with fine tapestries, oriental rugs and expensive furniture impart an atmosphere of wealth and comfort seldom attained on the stage. For this Mr. Morosco is to be warmly felicitated. Harry Girard's opening overture is a spirited and harmonious composition. S. T. C.

### "Dollar Princess" at the Mason

At the Mason Opera House, "The Dollar Princess" is reigning, and in a disappointing manner. Its music is of surpassing sweetness, as far above the average musical show as a Fitch comedy is above a Hoyt farce. There is sufficient plot to weave a creditable story, there are many opportunities for laughter, and many chances for effective work among the principals, but, alas, the greater part of the mediocre company donated by Mr. Frohman to the exploitation of this production does not grasp the possibilities. The plot concerns Alice Cowder, daughter of a multi-millionaire, John Cowder. Cowder employs as his servants titled foreigners who come to America in search of wives. Among others is a young Englishman of good connections. Alice employs him as her secretary and finally falls in love with him. However, he rebels at being bought for her husband, accuses her of having no thought for anything but money and leaves for his own country. But, of



course, the tangle is unraveled and the usual happy ending awaits them. As Freddy Smythe, the secretary, Franklin Farnum carries a large share of the production on his capable shoulders. His accent is far from that affected in Pall Mall, and he is inclined to overdo the sardonic side of his character, but he has a fine presence, a tenor voice of ringing sweetness, and a knack of graceful expression. Daphne Glenne is not so happy as Alice Cowder. She affects color schemes that are startling, she spoils her one or two pretty gowns with outre cloaks, she grimaces unpleasantly when she sings, and dances awkwardly. This unhappy combination of faults overshadows her one or two well-sung songs. There is a broad comedy drawing of excellence by John L. Kearney, who looks like a pantomime clown, and whose singing of "Souvenir" is one of the hits of the

gives the sender a chance at the handsome Jack's heart and hand—and lottery proceeds. But, alas, Jack falls in love with his chum's niece, and when an elderly spinster wins the prize, the outlook is dark for Jack. But of course there is a way out, and all ends happily. As the irrepressible Jack, Richard Vivian gives a well-drawn picture of the hustling, bustling, slangy reporter, big of heart, impulsive and with a keen sense of humor, the shrieks of the audience testifying to his success as a funmaker. But Fanchon Everhart runs off with all the laurels as that caricature of femininity, the fair Lizzie. Her make-up is absurdly funny, and her conception of the role doubles the hilarity the part always has incited. And yet Miss Everhart does not burlesque the character, but gives it human qualities. The surprise of the performance is Adele Farrington, who



"LA PIA, THE ENCHANTRESS," WITH ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW

performance. Tartaroff, the circus man, is humorously burlesqued by Fred Lennox, and the brief appearances of Morgan Williams as Lord Herbert Fitz-Jones are highly effective. A delicate interpolation is the haunting Hansel and Gretzel interlude given by William Greene and Eileen Clanford.

#### "Lottery Man" at the Belasco

At the Belasco Theater Fanchon Everhart is sending audiences into hysterics of merriment, by her characterization of Lizzie, the vinegary virgin of "The Lottery Man." This farce-comedy of Rida Johnson Young's is clean and humorous, and would make John D. Rockefeller forget his indignation. Its plot is unusual, concerning the heart affair of Jack Wright, a newspaper reporter. Jack wearies of seeing his mother struggling to make both ends meet, and as a means of getting money, puts himself up as a prize. Each day his paper publishes a coupon, which with an enclosure of \$1

has a role far removed from anything she has attempted locally. As the mother of Jack she achieves a triumph, giving a sweet and serene picture of that most lovable of characters. Ida Lewis does an excellent piece of work as the youth-seeking mother of Foxey Peyton—a part capably enacted by Charles Giblyn. Owing to the illness of Eleanor Gordon, Helene Sullivan essayed the role of Helene Heyer on short notice, and is giving a delicate and dainty etching of girlhood. Minor roles are well filled.

#### "Beauty Spot" at the Majestic

Sprightly music, a sufficiency of plot to provide a certain continuity to the production, a comely chorus, and plenty of it, combine in "The Beauty Spot," which is the Majestic's offering this week, with Jefferson De Angelis starred in the leading role of Gen. Samovar of the Russian legation at Paris. This is Mr. De Angelis' first visit to Los Angeles, and while the musical comedy

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Chas. Leonard Fletcher

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Melville & Higgins

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Matinee at 2:15 daily, 10c, 25c, 50c

gives him no great opportunity for histrionic display, he is adequately adept as a funmaker. It is, however, a kind of stately fun in which he indulges, with nothing of the Eddie Foy or De Wolf Hopper abandon to the delightfully foolish. One of his best individual bits is the tongue-tangling song, "She Sells Sea Shells," and later the many-versed "Foolish Questions" and "I'm Going Crazy." Mr. De Angelis finds his most capable support in George J. MacFarlane, who has the role of Jacques Baccarel, an American painter, in

love with the general's daughter, Nadine. MacFarlane can act, but his more notable equipment is a particularly fine voice. His musical numbers are a much-enjoyed feature of the production. Marcus Beeman as Chickoree, Baccarel's valet, helps out in the comedy element, but is a poor imitation of a negro, although providing much merriment. One of the most artistic features of the play is Arvid Paulson's Nikolas Kromeski, a Dutch coffee planter from Borneo and a nephew of the general. Paulson has an accent



and a giggle all his own, and he invests his role with marked individuality. Viola Gillette, De Angelis' leading woman, has a decidedly pleasing voice, strong and sweet. She proves an able support of the star. The production as a whole is thoroughly entertaining.

#### Pleasing Bill at Orpheum

Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine in a comedy skit, "Dying to Act," head the Orpheum bill this week. Their act is a happy one, replete with clean-cut humor and topped with a tabloid burlesque melodrama that is ludicrously funny and well deserves the insatiable encores that are demanded. The male member of the team has a pleasing baritone voice, while his companion dances prettily and displays a

picks off the ornaments in her hair, and performs a number of even more difficult stunts, racking the nerve of his audiences. The George Bohair Troupe of tumblers are the best ever, veritable whirlwinds of agility. Their act is well built, their muscles beautifully trained, their whole work marked with a splendid finish. May Nannary has a labor sketch that is well staged and possessing a strong appeal to popular fancy. Miss Nannary's methods are rather coarse, but she gets over the footlights with good results. The Tennis Trio offer nothing new, juggling and club swinging having been rather overdone on the variety stage. Romain, the violinist, has undoubted talent, but his interpolated comedy is not acceptable. Billy Chase, who offers a line of topical songs, is not worthy particular



LUISA TETRAZZINI, IN CONCERT AT AUDITORIUM NEXT WEEK

droll mimicry that is captivating. Maud Rochez' really marvelously trained monkeys entertain with their cleverly presented music hall sketch. The acting of these tiny mammalia, so quaintly humanlike in their seeming understanding, is almost uncanny. The orchestra, with its funny little leader, is the star of the aggregation. Joseph Hart's "Bathing Girls" return in their act of last season. It is replete with song and pretty girls and ends with a spectacular bathing scene, in which Glenwood White, the swimming teacher and his pupils frolic in almost real breakers. Joe Jackson, with a battered old bicycle does a number of difficult stunts with an agility that makes the tricks look easy. He has a good comedy make-up. Mr. Hymack in his kaleidoscopic attire; the wire-walking Vanis; Hilda Thomas and Lou Hall, and Harlan E. Knight in his sketch, "The Chalk Line," are the holdovers.

#### Entertainment at the Los Angeles

Chevalier De Loris is providing thrills galore at the Los Angeles theater this week, in a series of startlingly skillful feats of marksmanship. De Loris shoots the cloak and evening gown from the lissome body of his assistant, deftly

mention. The motion pictures are unusually good, causing a round of hearty laughter.

#### Offerings for Next Week

Capacity audiences will welcome Madame Luisa Tetrazzini, who will appear at the Auditorium Tuesday evening and Friday evening, January 24 and 27. It was the original intention to have the queen of song appear at a matinee Friday, instead of in the evening, but at the urgent demand of the public the change has been made. Those who hold matinee tickets may have them exchanged for the evening performance, or have their money refunded. Programs for the two occasions will be found on the music page.

James T. Powers, in the Shuberts' production of the London Gaiety musical success, "Havana," with a company of one hundred people, will be the attraction at the Majestic Theater next Sunday night for one week, with regular matinees. Mr. Powers appearing in the role of Samuel Nix, bos-un of the yacht Wasp. Mr. Powers, by the way, revised the book of "Havana"

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for America, and has not committed the offense of writing the play about the role which falls to his lot. Nix, as the story goes, has visited the port of Havana seven years before the action begins. He has married a Cuban girl and deserted her. When he returns to the harbor, he lives in fear of detection, and his suspicious actions cause him to be regarded as a revolutionist. He is about to be shot when his wife rescues him and there is rejoicing. The music of "Havana" is by Leslie Stuart, composed of the score of "Florodora."

"The Fox," Lee Arthur's comedy drama, which received its premiere at the Burbank last Sunday, will be continued for another week. Crowded houses have obtained throughout the week and the demand for seats is insistent. The acting of the various parts has been highly praised, Byron Beasley's picture of the aged and scholarly man having been spoken of as the finest piece of work he has done. David Hartford, as the millionaire; Marjorie Rambeau, as his daughter; Louise Royce, as his wife; Peter Lang, as a detective; Frank Camp, as a crook; Charles Ruggles, as a scapegrace; David Landau, as a young lawyer; Willis Marks, as the butler, and Frederick Gilbert as the footman, are well equipped for their various assignments. The staging is lavish to a degree, giving a creditable picture of a millionaire's mansion. A finishing touch is added by Harry Girard's overture, directed by himself at every performance.

acted by himself at every performance.

So successful has been the run of "The Campus," which has occupied the Grand Opera House for the last three weeks, and so great has been the demand for seats to see this bright musical comedy of college life that the management of the Ferris Hartman company has found it necessary to continue the run of the play for a fourth week, beginning with the usual Sunday matinee. "The Campus" has broken all previous records of musical comedy runs in this city and has proved the most popular offering ever made by the Hartman organization. The past thirty performances have been given to capacity audiences. The fresh college atmosphere, the clean humor and the catchy musical numbers have combined to strike popular fancy. Ferris Hartman, Walter De Leon, Muggins Davies, Myrtle Dingwall, Bobby Leonard, Oliver Lenoir, Josie Hart, Joseph Fogarty and in fact all the members of the company are finely cast, and the work of the chorus adds much to the production. The fourth week of "The Campus" will be the last, after which the many times delayed "Fantana" will be given.

Beginning Monday matinee, the 1911 Orpheum Road Show, the event of the vaudeville season, will hold for a fortnight at the Orpheum under the personal direction of Martin Beck. This show is a selection of picked acts, per-



sonally secured by Mr. Beck, each program to afford a perfect example of the various lines of vaudeville entertainment. This year's show has as joint headliners La Pia, "The Enchantress," and the twin Brothers Rigoletto. There are four other acts, and two held over from this week's bill, the remainder of the road show coming next week. La Pia comes directly from the Palace, London. Her dancing is real art. In varied scenic and costume effects she gives four spectacular dances, one illustrating Japan, one Egypt, "the dance of the pyramids," a fire dance, and "The Spirit of the Waves." The Rigoletto twins give eight stunts in the course of their act—instrumental, juggling, mystery, mimicry, illusion, plastic poses, acrobatics and aerial gymnastics. The remainder of the bill is equally good. Howard, the Scotch ventriloquist, does many things seemingly impossible, and with his little dummies makes a big hit. Of May Melville and Robert Higgins, prime favorites of the last road show, and the only ones to be re-engaged, little need be said. The fame of "Soft, Soft Pedal" and the humor of "Let it Lay" are too well recalled to need reiteration. Charles Leonard Fletcher and his company will present a sketch, "His Nerve," which was originally written for a Lamb's Club gambol. Hibbert & Warren, "colored, but not born that way," put a tinge of minstrelsy to the program, but it is real minstrelsy with entertaining patter, good songs and clever dances. Cross and Josephine, in their travesty, "Dying to Act," and Joe Jackson, "the European vagabond," will stay over a week. Next week, Alice Lloyd and Lew Sully will join the show.

Rida Johnson Young's sparkling comedy, "The Lottery Man," will be given at the Belasco for a second week, owing to the large demand for seats. The cast will remain the same, with Fanchon Everhart repeating her side-splitting characterization of the forlorn Lizzie, and with Richard Vivian in the leading role of Jack Wright. The play is being given a better performance than was accorded it in this city by the traveling company, and is one of the best things the Belasco company has done. Following "The Lottery Man," Lewis S. Stone and Eleanor Gordon will return after two weeks' vacation in Henry Arthur Jones' famous drama, "The Liars."

Eight fine acts will form the new bill opening at the Los Angeles Theater with the usual matinee Monday and this program will be the first of the eight Sullivan & Considine shows which hereafter will be the rule at this popular priced vaudeville, for nowhere in the world is found such a show containing more than six new acts each week. The same policy of no hold-overs will be continued. The program opening Monday contains three feature acts, the most important of which is "Happy" Jack Gardner, one of the George Primrose minstrel stars. With his company he offers a laughing success, "A Close Call," which is so arranged that it affords an excellent view of life behind the scenes. Another important number on the new bill will be Pat Reilly, the Irish comedian, who, with Flo Wells, will be seen in a clever comedy sketch, "In the Days of '61," a military playlet. Daly's Country Choir is another big feature, and is composed of a quartet of singers who will be heard in songs of yesterday and today. Others on the new bill are the Three National Comiques, acrobatic humorists, who have been traveling with wide success; George Yeomans, the German jester; Huntress, in a series of character and classic dances; Brown and Mills in their lively offering, "Just For Fun," and new comedy motion pictures.

#### Asides

Miss Willamene Wilkes, who has taken great interest in the movement of modern drama, gave an instructive talk Wednesday morning to the expression students of Cumnook School. Her subject was modern Irish drama, dwelling upon the plays of Yeats, Lady Gregory and Synge. She read from Yeats' "Shadow of the Glen" and depicted the superstitions, the thoughts and ideas of the Irish peasant.

San Bernardino has decided to call a bond election for the raising of \$225,000 for defraying the cost of building the proposed new county hospital. The bonds will be offered at either 4 or 4½ per cent interest.

#### ROAD SIDE OF RATE QUESTION

John J. Byrne of the Santa Fe Refutes Joseph H. Call's Statements.

Last week Joseph H. Call of this city, in an address to the Los Angeles wholesalers and credit men's associations, made certain statements in regard to freight rates that challenged the attention of the alert John J. Byrne, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe, who, in an open letter to the members of the two associations noted, states that he feels impelled to correct a few of the "most glaring" assertions. Says Mr. Byrne:

"To support the erroneous statement that trans-continental railway freight rates have been raised by the operation of the interstate commerce law, Mr. Call has to go back to the railway war of 1887, when, following the opening of the Santa Fe to Los Angeles, and as a result of its efforts to secure a part of the traffic, rates were cut to an absurd figure, known by all to be what were then called 'war rates.' If Mr. Call had presented all the facts to you, he would have shown the rates of 1886 and 1888, before and after the struggle. The first-class tariff rates were as follows, between Chicago and Los Angeles: 1886, \$4.70 per 100 lbs.; 1888, \$4 per 100 lbs.; 1900, \$3 per 100 lbs.; 1910, \$3 per 100 lbs.

"During the war period of 1887 rates were as varied as the articles shipped, and ran from 40 cents a 100 pounds on oil to 80 cents on bacon and the like. The first-class rates shown above give the basis on which all the other class rates are calculated, so that the relation is exact and the reduction in rates from 1886 to 1910 is about 36 per cent and not, as Mr. Call would have you believe, a heavy increase.

"Again, Mr. Call says that the interstate commerce law is a joke, not only with him but with all the other peoples of the world. You, to whom this is addressed, are a shipper and perhaps you take his view of the law and its enforcement, but I have failed to find any shipper who sees it as a joke. They who come in contact with the law find in it a much-to-be-respected enactment, and the commission a body of men trying to deal fairly with an enormous question involving the commercial welfare, not alone of California, but the whole country. Mr. Call again says: 'We should seek the repeal of the coastwise trade act, and thereby enable foreign ships to carry freight in competition with the railroads.'

"Josh Billings, in his willingness to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of patriotism, is the only other humorist who equals Mr. Call. He is willing to sacrifice the 28,000 stockholders of the Santa Fe, for example, and the 60,000 employees of our company and the makers of cars and rails, and the producers of fuel oil and the thousands of other men who are dependent upon our railways, if he can only beat down railway rates to a point where they cannot operate. He is also willing to sacrifice all American ships, and their owners and employees.

"He refers with humor to the fact that in Germany and throughout Europe the railroads do not pretend to compete with the water transportation, and with the finger of a prophet he points out that the foreign ships can put the railways out of business, 'because two-thirds of their receipts is taken in maintenance and operation,' that is in wages paid American men.

"Here he does not point out that because the railways cannot compete with the ships the European freight rates, on what must be carried by rail, are much higher than in this country, nor that the ships are nearly always subsidized by their governments on one pretext or another. He does not dwell on the fact that should his dear wish be realized and the trans-continental railways be put out of business by the subsidized foreign ships, that the rail rates must necessarily be higher for such freight as then must move over the railways. He does not point out that these foreign ships, for which he longs, are in the most perfect trust or pool to hold rates up; and against that trust our government is now seeking some means by which to protect its citizens.

"This new doctrine of Mr. Call's, that we should put Americans out of the transportation business so that foreigners may enjoy its profits, is not generally accepted as good logic, and even Mr. Call himself refuses to ac-

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cept his own logic when applied to lemon growers. In this occupation he is an enthusiastic American citizen again. He does not want to sell his lemons in New York at the market price fixed by foreigners and does not want to compete with the foreign labor and the subsidized ships, but he cries aloud for more traffic protection, so that the foreigner may be kept in outer darkness and the American consumer may pay a higher price. Was there ever a more touching example of the golden rule, 'Do unto others as you would be done unto'?

"There are many other misleading statements announced by Mr. Call, but the few herein mentioned should give food for thought to every man interested in the growth, development and welfare of California.

"Has the time arrived in your business when crippling the trans-continental railways can be looked forward to as a desirable condition? Have all the railways been built that we need on the Pacific coast? Have we decided to throw away our experience in upbuild-

ing California and trust our future to foreign ships?

"Railway rates from California to the east are reasonable; the state has grown rapidly under them, her products have moved freely to the markets of the world and today her prosperity is bright beyond any state in the Union, notwithstanding her remoteness from the great centers of population."

Among the many Los Angelans registering recently at the Arrowhead Hotel were included Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gottschalk and son, Miss Sadie Rosenthal, Mr. A. B. Jacobs, Mr. E. L. Langheim, Mr. Sam V. Galbraith, Mr. C. Yarnell, Mr. S. Kraus, Mr. Vilas Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. H. W. Beard and Miss Ingram, Mr. J. C. Robinson, Mrs. John Mulhall, Miss Fahey, Mr. Thomas F. Fahey, Mrs. J. W. Ballard, Mrs. L. E. Ford, Mr. J. Cruickshank, Mr. F. H. Adams, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. William Hunter, Judge and Mrs. Alexander Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Russell,



# Stocks & Bonds

Financial conditions as affecting Los Angeles Stock Exchange trading, have not been up to expectations this week, and the outlook is none too encouraging, so far as the immediate future is concerned. The entire securities list is dormant, with the volume of transactions not nearly so extensive as the opening of the new year had led members to expect. The best of the investment stocks known in this market continue to be neglected by the public, and while underlying conditions remain sound, the buying power for the time declines to get into a market filled with good things.

There is considerable inquiry for the best-known bonds, and this class of securities appears to be looking up. Also, there is actually something substantial doing in the industrials, a large block of Edison preferred having been disposed of on board this week.

In the well-known oils the Stewart issues appear to be pegged around the best of the recent prices, with 102 about the top. At that, not a great deal of Union is in sight, the first time in many a day. Those in charge of the market apparently have been doing a pretty fair job of cleaning.

Associated is once more in the dumps, with the stock having lost a large part of its recent gain of about \$4 a share. There should be another rally in the market one of these days and it may appear before the coming annual stockholders' meeting scheduled for the latter part of February. Union's annual meeting was held in Oleum this week, but the real public session for the benefit of shareholders will come later in Los Angeles. The company's year has been prosperous, according to all accounts.

There is little activity in the Doheny issues, with considerable inquiry among stockholders as to when the initial quarterly dividend payment is to be made on Mexican Common. The books closed for the purpose December 31.

In the lesser oils Consolidated Midway has slipped to 16, the lowest price ever reached by the stock. This is a loss of about a hundred per cent in market value within a year. The company is a regular producer, with two new wells nearly ready to come in, in addition to its 40,000 barrel a day gusher that went astray three months ago, and which is to come back in the next six weeks. California Midway and Jade continue to fluctuate as the market is rigged up one day and down the next.

Bank stocks are soft and with the assessor nearly ready to begin his annual investigations, this class of securities may be expected to get even more listless than now seen. Citizens National sold at 210 recently, while Southern Trust is wanted at the ruling high quotations.

Money is ruling easier, with the demand not so insistent as heretofore, and with the supply rather more plentiful. The borrowing rate remains unchanged.

## Banks and Banking

Bankers are vitally interested in Senator Aldrich's plan for the revision of the national banking law, which was submitted recently to the national monetary commission at a special meeting called for that purpose. Senator Aldrich records himself as being opposed to the establishment of a central bank, and instead he proposes the establishment of the Reserve Association of America, representing what may be called a federation of local associations formed by national banks. According to the plan, the capital of the reserve association will be approximately \$300,000,000. The association is to be chartered for a term of fifty years, and its headquarters will be in Washington, although provision will be made for fifteen branches in districts. Fifty per cent of the subscription for stock must

be paid in cash, and the other may remain a liability of the banks' stockholders, subject to call. Shares of the capital stock are not to be transferable. The earnings of the association are to be distributed as follows: After payment of expenses and taxes, the stockholders are to receive 4 per cent. Further earnings are to be divided, half to a surplus, until the surplus amounts to 20 per cent of the paid in capital; a fourth to the federal government and a fourth to stockholders. The dividends of the stockholders under the plan are never to exceed 5 per cent.

Annual meetings of the stockholders of the several national banks of Los Angeles resulted in only a few changes in the personnel of officers or directors. At the meeting of the directors of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank all of the old members were re-elected with the exception of Kaspere Cohn, who voluntarily retired, requesting that his son-in-law, Mr. Ben R. Myers, be re-elected in his place. No change was made in the directory of the Central National Bank, with the exception of the election of A. W. Rhodes, a well-known capitalist of Los Angeles. At the Commercial National Bank, George E. Platt, president and general manager of the Los Angeles Creamery Company, and Frank R. Strong, of the real estate firm of Strong & Dickinson, were added to the directorate. At the annual meeting of the directors of the American Savings Bank, T. W. Phelps was elected president of the institution, succeeding Judge W. R. Hervey, who resigned.

Increase of holdings of securities by prominent national banks, as reflected by this week's reports, is regarded as one of the most significant developments of recent months. The First National of New York, for instance, shows an increase of \$10,000,000 in holdings of securities as compared with a few months ago, and the National City of New York has increased its holdings by \$3,000,000, while the Chase National shows an increase of \$1,000,000. In spite of the fact that the bond departments of the Chicago banks in the last two months have sold more bonds to individual customers than for some time previous, the amounts of bonds held by the banks have been largely increased. In the period from November 11, 1910, to January 9, 1911, twelve state banks of Chicago show a combined increase of \$5,446,589 in the market value of bonds owned. Five national banks show an increase of \$1,869,202.

Increase of nearly \$11,500,000 in the deposits and a decrease of \$8,400,000 in the loans of the New York associated banks were shown in the average statement issued last Saturday to cover the operations of the week. These changes reduced the excess of loans over deposits to about \$5,000,000. Not long ago the difference was \$40,000,000. The total cash reserves of the banks were increased by \$20,761,700 last week to a total of more than \$331,000,000. The surplus reserves were swelled \$17,902,925, making the amount held by the banks in excess of their legal reserve requirements \$27,818,000. This compares with a surplus of \$22,416,000 a year ago and \$27,509,475 two years ago. The total reserve shown in the statement Saturday was 27.28 per cent of the total deposits.

Statistics of the Los Angeles banks for 1910, as compiled by D. F. Robertson of the steamship department of the German-American Savings Bank comprise the following, including increases as compared with 1909: deposits, \$125,061,476; increase, \$6,594,992; loans, \$114,124,985; increase, \$9,712,371; capital, \$13,667,100; increase, \$750,300; surplus and undivided profits, \$9,555,074; increase, \$1,474,644, and resources \$154,590,728.

Washington officials have issued a charter to the First National Bank of Hines, which is organized with a cap-

ital of \$25,000 and is officered by C. S. Thompson, president; O. L. Coke, vice-president, and A. McMonev, cashier. An application has been made for permission to organize the National Bank of Alhambra by C. E. Griffin, M. H. Hellman, J. B. Teagarden and H. Rief.

Work will be begun about May 1 on the construction of a modern business block to be erected on the site of the old Sackett block, in Hollywood, which, when completed, will be occupied by the Hollywood National Bank.

Chicago bank clearings last week showed an increase of \$2,697,417, although the balances showed a decrease of \$2,141,941 compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

Application has been filed with the comptroller of currency for permission to convert the Citizens' Bank of Ontario into the Citizens' National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000.

## Evidence of Improved Bond Market

That the local demand for high-grade bonds is much better than has been the case in many months is the assertion of A. Robert Elmore, local manager for N. W. Halsey & Co. He proves it by stating that in the last six weeks his house has entirely disposed of \$2,000,000 Pacific Light & Power Corporation 6 per cent bonds, due in 1915, and \$1,500,000 San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation 6 per cent bonds, due in 1950. "We have sold to banks," said Mr. Elmore, "the entire issue of \$176,000 Ventura county 5 per cent bonds which we purchased only a few days ago, and a great many small blocks of other California municipal and corporation securities. In connection with the rapid disposition of two 6 per cent corporation issues which we so recently brought out, it simply shows that the people of California will buy good, substantial bonds that pay such a rate of interest that, with even a slight appreciation in the value of the bonds, will more than offset the higher rate of interest which is now being paid on real estate mortgages.

"In the case of the San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation, the net earnings for November, 1910, compared with the same month in 1909, according to a statement of earnings which has just come into my possession, shows an increase of \$22,756, or almost 47 per cent. For eleven months of the last year, compared with the year previous, the increase in net earnings is \$141,669, or almost 33 per cent.

"I am giving you these figures simply with the idea of having you see what rightly managed public service corporations can do in Southern California, which is undergoing such a wonderful stage of development, and the people who have bought our entire issue of San Joaquin bonds, are the people who could keenly appreciate the possibilities in the territory served by the company, which, to my mind, is capable of the greatest development ever known in the United States.

"Securities of this kind, brought out on a 6 per cent basis, will unquestionably sell much higher as the earnings of the company increase, and any person with keen judgment can tell by the increase in the last year that it will not be long before these securities will demand a much higher price. I am not saying this with an idea of booming these bonds in any way. Our entire offering of these bonds has been sold up to the May delivery, and we have every reason to suppose that every bond we have sold has been purchased for permanent investment. The class of people to whom we sell our bonds do not buy them today with the idea of turning them over in three months' time at a profit, but they look at them as a sort of life insurance which they leave to their heirs.

"In connection with the success we have ourselves experienced in the last few weeks, in disposing of the respective issues that have been offered to our clients, I might also state that the better prices at which municipal bonds have been sold by the municipalities recently, indicate a strong demand for bonds, both from private investors and institutions."

## Stock and Bond Briefs

Savings of the British people in 1910, according to the annual compilation of the London Statist, reached the unprecedented figure of £350,000,000 (\$1,704,500,000). Of this great total about £209,000,000 (\$1,017,830,000) was raised by subscriptions to public issued securities and the balance by private investment. "There is a common fal-

lacy abroad," says the Statist, "that this [that] country is exporting old capital, and that the large subscriptions to new issues do not represent new savings. If a moment's thought is given to the matter, it will be realized that no country can invest old savings abroad. An individual investor can sell home securities that he has held for years and invest the proceeds of the sale in colonial and foreign securities, but for him to do this some other investor must purchase his home securities, and in such a case the capital that is invested abroad is the new savings of the person who has purchased the home securities from him.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh before the house committee on ways and means, has advocated legislation to safeguard the \$700,000,000 of 2 per cent government bonds now in circulation from any possible depreciation by reason of the issue of the authorized \$100,000,000 of 3 per cent Panama bonds. MacVeagh contended that the Panama bonds which he is already allowed to issue at his discretion, should be either subject to 1 per cent tax or the circulation privileged should be eliminated so that they would not unfairly discriminate against the present 2 per cents.

It is reported that I. W. Hellman, the San Francisco and Los Angeles banker, will interest himself in the securities of the Craig ship plant at Long Beach. The plant is to be enlarged and to this end the Craigs have arranged for a bond issue of \$160,000 for improvements. Of this issue Mr. Hellman will take \$80,000 and the remainder has been placed in the east.

At a recent session of the Imperial county supervisors a resolution was adopted to ask the senator and assemblymen from that district to work for an appropriation from the \$18,000,000 state highway bonds for the construction of a highway to connect Imperial valley and San Diego county.

Sealed bids will be received by the Broadway Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles (trustee), up to 3 p.m. March 2 for the purchase of the bonds of the United Electric Gas & Power Co., in the sum of \$16,995.70, said bonds having been issued as mortgage to provide a sinking fund.

Last year the listings of railroad and street railway bonds in the New York Stock Exchange aggregated nearly \$500,000,000, compared with slightly in excess of \$800,000,000 for the year 1909, according to compilations made by the Financial Chronicle.

At an informal meeting of the board of education of Pasadena the needs of a new grammar school were discussed and it is likely that a bond election in the amount of \$75,000 to \$100,000 will be called in the near future.

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